

County Curiosities, &

OR, A NEW

DESCRIPTION

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GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

CONTAINING

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| <p>I. A particular Survey of the County, both Geographical and Historical.</p> <p>II. An Ample and Accurate Account of all the Boroughs, Market Towns, Villages, Rivers, Royal - Palaces, Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Seats.</p> | <p>III. The Fairs, Trade, Commerce, and Product of the Same.</p> <p>IV. Of the Rarities both Natural and Artificial.</p> <p>V. Of the eminent Persons Born, or who have resided in them, and of the extraordinary Events that have happened there.</p> |
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County of Gloucester

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DESCRIPTION

of

GLoucestershire

and



The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been admitted to the Bodleian Library since the year 1700. The names are arranged in alphabetical order, and the year of admission is given in parentheses after each name. The list is taken from the Bodleian Library's records, and is published for the information of the public.



T H E
ENGLISH TRAVELLER.

G L O C E S T E R S H I R E.



H E Inhabitants of this County, in the Time of the *Romans*, went by the Name of the *Dobuni*: During the *Saxon* Heptarchy, it was a Member of the Kingdom of *Mercia*; under the *Norman* Government, this County went down the Current, and quietly submitted to the Conqueror.

In the Civil Wars that have happened in the Nation since the Conquest, the County of *Glocester* has not been unconcerned; for in those of Queen *Maud* and King

V O L. II.

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Stephen,

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Stephen, this People join'd with the former, being in fluenc'd by their Earl, who was Natural Brother to that Princess. In the Reign of King *Henry II.* they were much troubled with the Incursions of the *Welch*. In the Barons Wars, they were engag'd in the Interest of the Barons, by the Authority of *Gilbert de Clare*, then Earl of *Glocester*; and lastly, in the Civil Wars between King *Charles I.* and the Parliament, they sided with the latter, being chiefly induc'd to it, by the Zeal of their Countryman, General *Massey*.

This County, which is 138 Miles in Circumference, is bounded on the E. by *Warwickshire*, *Oxfordshire*, and *Berkshire*; on the S. by *Wiltshire*, and *Somersetshire*; on the W. by *Herefordshire* and *Monmouthshire*; and on the N. by *Worcestershire*.

It is in the Diocese of *Glocester*, and contains about 800,000 Acres, and 26,764 Houses: The whole is divided into 30 Hundreds, wherein are 280 Parishes, containing one City, and Part of another, two Boroughs, and 23 other Market-Towns, and sends eight Members to Parliament, two for the County, two for the City of *Glocester*, and four for the two Boroughs.

The Air of this County is wholesome throughout, but it has a different Soil and Appearance, according to its several Parts. In the East it is Hilly, in the West Woody, but the Middle is enriched with a sweet fruitful Vale; the latter Part is much indented by the *Severn*, which washes the County for 70 Miles together, including the Turnings and Windings, and brings Necessaries to it from Abroad, while it conveys the Native Commodities into Foreign Parts.

The first Part of the County, bordering on *Warwickshire*, *Oxfordshire*, and *Berkshire*, and call'd the *Coteshold Hills*, is not very fertile; and lies exposed to the Winds and cold, so that its Corn is slow in coming out of the Ground; from whence arose the Proverb in this County, *It is as long in coming as Coteshold Barley*: But then it is healthy, and feeds Multitudes of Sheep, whose Wool is exceeding fine, and so improved by the Inhabitants, that they may be reckon'd as Golden Fleeces to the County, many of whose Inhabitants are

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so eminent for the Cloathing Manufacture, that they have no other fit to be named with it. It has been computed, that before our Wool began to be clandestinely exported to *France*, 50,000 Cloths were made Yearly in this Shire, which are estimated at 10 Pounds a Cloth, the Coarse with the Fine; and the Number of Sheep kept in this County, of which most are fed in this Part of it, is computed at 400,000. These Sheep of the *Cotswold* have so fine a Wool, that it is said the *Spanish* Strain came from a Present King *Edward I.* (some say King *Richard I.*) made of some of them to *Alphonso*, King of *Spain*.

The Second Part of the County, the Vale, lying on both Sides the *Severn*, is a quite different Climate from the *Cotswold*, where, if it be true, that there are eight Months in the Year *Winter*, and four too cold for *Summer*, here, it is certain, are eight Months *Summer*, and four too warm to deserve the Name of *Winter*. It is in this Part of the County, that the excellent Cheese is made, so much admir'd over the rest of *England*; tho' that which is call'd so in *London*, comes for the most Part out of *Wiltshire*, the real *Glocestershire* going more to *Bristol* than *London*.

The Third Part of the County, viz. the Forest of *Dean*, being the most *Western* Part, lies between the *Severn* and the *Wye*; it was heretofore covered with Wood, and contained 30,000 Acres of it, being 20 Miles long, and 10 broad, and it was then such a Harbour for Robbers, especially towards the Banks of the *Severn*, that in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* an Act of Parliament was made, on Purpose to restrain them. But since so many rich Veins of Iron have been discover'd, and Forges established there by Act of Parliament, for working it, which requires vast Quantities of Wood to support them, the Woods are not only reduc'd to narrower Bounds, but many Towns and Villages have been built in the Forest, as is usual where any Manufacture is carried on; infomuch that here are three Hundreds, 23 Parish Churches, three Market-Towns, one Mayor Town, one Castle, and one Abbey. Where the Woods are still preserved, the Oaks are

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reckon'd the best in *England*; the Soil, which is a wet Clay, being proper for the Growth of them.

Glocestershire abounds with all Sorts of Grain, Cattle, Fowl, and Game; and the Products are excellent in their Kind, especially their Cheese, Cyder, and Bacon.

The principal Rivers of this County are the *Severn*, *Wye*, *Avon*, *Isis*, *Leden*, *Frome*, *Stroud*, and *Windrush*. The River *Severn* is in some Places two or three Miles broad, the Tide flows as high as *Tewkesbury*, and a little below *Newnham*, it resembles a Sea more than a River, whose Tide of Flood spurs along with such Impetuosity, that it comes on a Roll oftentimes four Feet high. This is call'd the *Boar*, formerly known by the Name of the *Hygre*. But what is still more remarkable is, that the Tides are highest one Year at the Full Moon, and the next at the Change; and one Year the Night-Tides are highest, and the next the Day-Tides.

So much Timber for building Ships was in old Times fetched from the Forest of *Dean*, that the *Spaniards* ordered their *Invincible Armada*, when they invaded *England*, in the Year 1588, to destroy this Forest, as if by that Means they should quite ruin our Navigation. The Preservation and Cultivation of this Timber in a good Part of the Forest, has therefore been deservedly the Care of the *British* Legislature. King *Charles II.* by Act of Parliament, authorized certain Persons to enclose great Quantities for this End; and some Time ago, many Cottages, which had been erected in and near the Woods, and which, it was supposed, did them Damage, by cutting or lopping them for Fuel, were pulled down, to promote the Growth of them.

The King has a Swanimote-Court here, as in all Royal Forests, which is kept at the *Speech-House*, a large and strong Building, standing in the Middle of the Forest, which is to preserve Vert and Venison. The Judges of it are the Verdurers, chosen by all the Freeholders of the County.

The Miners too have a Court here, which is directed by a Steward, appointed by the Constable of the Forest, and by Juries of Miners, returned to judge between one Miner and another, who have their particular
Laws

Laws and Customs, to prevent their enroaching upon one another, and to encourage them to go on quietly in their Labour, in digging after Coals, and Iron-Ore, with both which the Forest abounds. Every Miner is sworn by touching the Bible with a Stick, that they may not defile Holy Writ with unclean Hands; and they wear a particular Cap when they are to give their Evidence.

The principal Towns in this County are, the City of *Glocester*, *Cirencester*, pronounced *Ciceter*, and *Tewksbury*, which are the two Boroughs that send Representatives to Parliament: The other Market-Towns are, *Dean*, *Newent*, and *Newnham*, all three in the Forest; *Marlesfield*, *Sodbury*, *Wickware*, *Thornbury*, *Wotton*, *Tetbury*, *Dursley*, *Berkley*, *Minchinhampton*, *Stanley*, *Stroud*, *Painfwick*, *Lechlade*, *Fairford*, *Northleeche*, *Cheltenham*, *Stow on the Wold*, *Winchcomb*, *Moreton*, and *Campden*.

Glocester, or *Gloster*, as it is commonly pronounced, the chief Town of this County, from which it takes its Name, was, by the Britons, call'd *Caer-Glow*, i. e. *A fair City*; and the Place deserves that Name, both for its Situation and Buildings; for it is situated on a rising Ground, descending on every Side, which yields a pleasant Prospect, and makes it clean and healthful: The Buildings also are lofty and handsome, adorn'd with many Towers and Spires.

When the Romans got it into their Possession, they chang'd the Name, according to their Dialect, into *Clevum*, or *Glewum*, in Imitation of the British Name, as appears from *Antoninus's Itinerary*, and an ancient Inscription on a Stone, to be seen still on the Walls of *Bath*, near the North Gate.

DEC. COLONIÆ GLEV.
VIXIT ANN. LXXXVI.

The Romans being vex'd with the frequent Incurfions of the Inhabitants of *South Wales*, call'd *Silures*, thought it necessary to plant a Colony in it, which they nam'd *Colonia Glevum*, to curb that People; and to that End much enlarged and beautified the Buildings. It was also
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an eminent Station for their Armies, and the famous Consular Way, call'd *Irmin-Street*, which begins at *St. David's*, in *Pembrokeshire*, and passes thro' this Place. It takes its Name from *Irmunsule*, i. e. *A Pillar*, dedicated to *Hermes*, or *Mercury*. The Town was govern'd by a Consul, in the Time of the *Romans*. The modern *Latins* call this City *Glarvoina*, and others, *Claudiocestria*, from the Emperor *Claudius*, who is said to have given it that Name, when he married his Daughter *Genissa*, to *Arviragus*, a *British* King here; but this Story is fabulous, and shall not be farther insisted on.

When the *Saxons*, by the Departure of the *Romans*, became Masters of the Isle, they again formed the Name into their own Language, and called it *Gleawanceaster*, or *Gleaucester*, which we have turned into *Glocester*. *Cheaulin*, King of the *West-Saxons*, first took this Town by Force from the *Britons*, about *A. C.* 570, soon after the Battle of *Dyrham*, wherein he slew three *British* Kings, *Commeaile*, *Condidan*, and *Farimeol*; but he kept it not long before it came under the Jurisdiction of the *Mercian* Kings, under whom it long flourished in great Repute, being governed by a Portreeve.

In this Time, *Ofrick*, King of the *Northumbrians*, by the Permission of *Etheldred*, King of the *Mercians*, founded a great and stately Nunnery, over which *Kineburga*, *Eadburga*, and *Ewa*, all *Mercian* Queens, successively presided; and *Edelfleda*, a famous *Mercian* Lady, adorned it with a noble Church, in which she lies buried.

After the *Saxon* Heptarchy was converted into a Kingdom, this Place was in some Eminence. Here it was that King *Edmund*, surnamed *Ironside*, and King *Canute*, fought for the Kingdom in the Isle of *Alney*; afterwards the *Danes*, after many Turnings and Windings, as *Æthelwerd*, an ancient Writer, observeth, set up their Tents at *Glocester*. Here it was that *Edward* the Confessor magnificently treated *Eustace* Earl of *Bohlogne*, who had married his Sister, when he came to visit him, *A. D.* 1051, and afterwards held a great Assembly of his Nobles in the ancient Building of the Mo-

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Monastery, now called the *Long-Work-House*. In this Reign this Place paid a yearly Rent of 26*l.* in Money, 96 Quarts of Honey, 360 Bars, and 100 Rods of Iron, and other Customs to the King's Household. Many Persons of the greatest Quality had Houses here, and then it was called a City, when *London* itself was termed a Burgh.

A little before the Conquest, *Brietric* the Saxon was Lord of *Glocester*; but he having refused to marry *Maud*, afterwards Wife to *William* the Conqueror, when he was an Ambassador in those Parts, she, out of Revenge, caused him to be imprison'd, and his Estate to be seiz'd to the Crown. King *William Rufus* gave this Honour of *Glocester* to *Robert Fitz-Hamon*, Lord of *Corbeille* in *Normandy*. Several of our Kings kept their *Christmas* here, and *William Fitz-Osborn*, Earl of *Hereford*, built a Castle here, of which there are still some Remains, which are made a common Jail for Debtors and Felons.

King *John*, in the first Year of his Reign, made *Glocester* a Borough-Town, to be govern'd by two Bailiffs, elected by their own Burgesses, who were to farm the Town; and granted them a Guild, and divers Liberties. King *Henry III.* who was crown'd at *Glocester*, made it a Corporation, and to the former Liberties added Markets, and other Privileges, on Condition that they should pay the old Rent of 55*l.* per Ann. and 10*l.* Increase-Rent, viz. to elect four of the discreetest Burgesses for Coroners, keep the King's Pleas, and other Matters belonging to the Crown. In this King's Wars with the Barons, these last, under *Simon Montfort*, Earl of *Leicester*, besieged it, and in four Days took it; but Prince *Edward*, his Son, hearing of it, marched against them with all Speed, and took it again, but pardon'd the Burgesses, by the Perswasion of the Bishop of *Worcester*, upon their Payment of 1000 Marks, and having garrison'd the Castle, he departed to his Father.

King *Edward I.* Reg. 6. held a Parliament in this Place, *A. D.* 1278. where were divers good Acts made, concerning the Liberties and Franchises of the Nation, called, at this Day, *The Statute of Glocester*; but it

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appears by a Return made by *Walter de Stukefly*, Sheriff of *Glocester*, of all the Cities, Towns, and Villages in this Shire, that it was not a City; for it begun thus: *Nulla est Civitatis in Com. Glocest. i. e. There is no City in the County of Gloucester.* King *Richard II.* Reg. 2. held a Parliament here.

King *Richard III.* having been before Duke of *Glocester*, had such a Respect for this City, that he made it a County; and having annexed to it the two Hundreds of *Dudstone* and *King's-Barton*, established a Mayor and Aldermen to govern it. But tho' it might seem at this Time to have been in a flourishing Condition, yet we find, that in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* it was fallen into so great Decay, that it was thought necessary to enforce the Building of the Houses in the chief Streets, by permitting the Lord of the Manor, and the Corporation to build them, if the Owners neglected to do it; which had so good an Effect, that the City was soon after restored to its ancient Splendor, and that King soon after created it a City, and erected a Bishoprick in it.

This City had a great Share in the Rebellion against King *Charles I.* most of the Gentlemen continued loyal, but the Farmers and Tradesmen were generally against him, being headed by Colonel *Massey*, who seized this City at the Beginning of that unnatural War, and having repaired and fortify'd the Walls, procured great Guns from *London* and *Bristol*, to maintain it against the King's Forces. *Massey*, while he was Governor, gain'd great Reputation in defending it against the Gentry of the County, who endeavour'd to recover it for the King; he was very successful in divers other Enterprises, viz. in taking *Sudeley Castle* from Captain *Bruges*, and defeating Sir *John Wintour's* Designs in several Places; for which the Parliament gave him 200 *l.* at the Present, and voted him 1000 *l.* a Year out of Sir *John Wintour's* Estate, and a Pension of the same Yearly Value.

Glocester being so prejudicial to the King's Affairs, and, as it were, a Guard to all the other *Western* Garrisons, which would soon have submitted if this had been
been

been reduc'd, the King thereupon resolves upon the Siege of it, and accordingly march'd against it himself in Person, *August 10, 1643.* His Majesty being set down before it, sent a Summons to *Massey* to surrender (which he had indeed promised to do, to Col. *Leg*;) but he return'd this Answer by Major *Pudsey*, and a Citizen; *That he was sworn to keep the City for his Majesty, by the two Houses of Parliament, and so he would by God's Help.*

This resolute and unexpected Answer so anger'd the King, that he commanded the Siege to be carried on with all Vigour. Prince *Rupert* began with an Attack upon the Suburbs, but Col. *Massey* prevented his Attempt, by burning all the Houses therein. The next Thing that was done, was an Assault upon the Walls, but that, by Mistake, being made in the strongest Place, proved of no Effect; yet, by the Continuance of the King's Army about it for near a Month, wherein many Sallies were made by the Besieged, with no great Loss to either Side, tho' to the King's most, the Garrison was reduc'd to very great Streights, insomuch that they must have surrender'd, had not the Parliament Army, under the Command of the Earl of *Essex*, caus'd the King to withdraw, and raise the Siege; yet the City suffer'd so much by it, that they petition'd the Parliament some Years after, for a Reparation of their Damages, which they prov'd to the Grand Inquest, at an Assize, to be 20,000*l.* and upwards.

The present State of this City is, it is govern'd by a Mayor and 12 Aldermen, out of which one is chosen Yearly, to be Mayor. There are also 24 Common-Council Men, out of which are chosen two Sheriffs Yearly. They have also an High-Steward, who is usually a Nobleman, and a Recorder. They are allow'd the highest Marks of Honour that are usually granted to Magistracy; as Scarlet Gowns, the Sword, the Cap of Maintenance, and four Serjeants at Mace. Their present Charter was given them by King *Charles II.* and bears Date *April 16, 1672,* their former Charters being at that Time resign'd into that King's Hands.

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In this City, for the better Regulation of Trade, which is very considerable several Ways, there are twelve Companies associated, the Masters of which attend the Mayor upon all publick Occasions, in their Gowns, with Streamers, which adds a Reputation to the City; *viz.* 1. Mercers, in which is included Apothecaries, Grocers, and Chandlers. 2. Weavers. 3. Tanners. 4. Butchers. 5. Bakers. 6. Smiths and Hammer-men, among whom are Goldsmiths and Ironmongers. 7. Coopers and Joiners. 8. Shoemakers, 9. Metal-men. 10. Taylors. 11. Barbers. 12. Glovers. The Brewers formerly made another Company, but now there are none of that Trade. The Pin-making Trade of this City, is now very considerable.

It lies extended upon the *Severn*, over which it has an handsome Stone Bridge, and was strongly wall'd to the Land Side; but at King *Charles II's* Restoration, the Walls of this City were razed, and totally demolished, and the two Hundreds before-mention'd, restor'd to the Out-County, by Act of Parliament, because it refused to submit to King *Charles I.* and held out so long against him. Before the Siege, it was adorn'd with 11 Parish Churches; but now there remains but six, five being then demolish'd. It contains 12 Parishes, and has two Markets Weekly, *viz.* on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*; and four Fairs Yearly, *viz.* on *March 25*, *June 24*, *September 17*, and *November 17*; and sends two Representatives to Parliament. It is a Port, and has a large Key and Wharf, on the Banks of the River, very commodious for Trade; to which belongs a Custom-House, with Officers proper for it; but the Business is not very great, by Reason of the City of *Bristol*, which is not far distant from it, and has engross'd all the Foreign Trade in this Part of the Kingdom.

Here is also a Town-Hall, call'd the *Booth-Hall*, for the publick Business of the City; but their Charter is made subject to the Jurisdiction of the Out-Counties also, for the publick Administration of Justice; and an Hall for the Meeting of the Citizens, not far from the Market-Cross, call'd the *Tolsey*. Here are
several

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several Market-Houses, supported with Pillars, one a very old one, of Stone, in *Gothick* Architecture, now turn'd into a Cistern for Water, with which the City is supplied from *Robin Hood's Well*, and the *Severn*, by an Engine placed on the Bridge, and from several other Places.

The Castle, tho' much decay'd, hath some Buildings yet standing, Part of which are leased out by the Crown, and the rest serves for a Prison, one of the best in *England*. There is a Constable and Keeper of this Castle, appointed by the King, who is at present, *Charles Hyett, Esq;*

The Cathedral Church of this City, which is a magnificent Pile, and tho' ancient, pleases all Spectators, was built and finish'd by *Aldred*, or *Alfred*, in 1047, who being afterwards made Bishop of *York*, crown'd *William* the Conqueror. It received divers Additions and Ornaments, by several other Benefactors, in After-Ages. *Richard Hanley*, Abbot of *St. Peter's* in *Glocester*, laid the Foundation of the *Virgin Mary's* Chapel; and *William Farley*, a Monk of the same Abbey, and Abbot, finish'd it, and made it a beautiful Building. *Nicholas Morwent* built the Western Front from the Ground, very handsome. *Thomas Horton*, first Sacristan, and then Abbot, added the North Isle, and a great Hall to the Abbey, in which a Parliament was afterwards held. Abbot *Trowcestre*, or *Trowcester*, built the curious Cloisters, adorn'd with fine Cielings, Washing, and writing Places, with other ornamental Workmanship, no where surpass'd, and procur'd from the Pope the Grant of the Mitre: And *Thomas Seabroke*, Abbot, erected the great and stately Tower, admir'd for its rare Workmanship, and extraordinary Set of Bells, the greatest of which weighs 6000 Pounds. The South Isle was rebuilt by the Offerings which devout People made at the Shrine of King *Edward II.* which were so large, that the Register of the Abbey says, if they had been all expended on the Church, they might have built it from the Ground; so great a Respect was paid to the Memory of that injur'd Prince. He lies buried here, in an Alabaster Tomb; as does also *Robert*

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Curtbosc, Son of *William* the Conqueror, and Duke of *Normandy*, before the High Altar, in the Middle of the Church, in a Wooden Tomb, with his Coat of Arms painted, and upon it his Effigies, in *Irisb* Oak, cross-legg'd, like a *Jerusalem* Knight.

The Whispering Place in this Church is very remarkable, which pass'd formerly for a Wonder among the Vulgar ; but that is ceas'd, since the same is found in other Places, in Buildings of the like Sort, as in *St. Paul's*, *London*, and is easily to be accounted for.

King *Henry VIII.* after the Suppression of the Abbey of *St. Peter*, erected the Abbey-Church into a Bishoprick, for a Dean, and six Prebendaries ; and having settled many of the the Lands formerly belonging to the Abbey on them, appointed *Dr. Heath*, Bishop of *Worcester*, in whose Diocese this County had been, *Dr. Day*, Bishop of *Chichester*, and Archdeacon *Cox*, to compile a Set of such Statutes as were proper for the Regulation and Government of that Body.

The first Protestant Bishop of this Church, was that truly Reverend and Religious Divine, *Dr. John Hooper*, who was burnt in the Cemetery of his own Cathedral, in the Reign of *Queen Mary*.

There are 12 Chapels dispersed in this Cathedral, some of them over others, but all dedicated to one or other of the Apostles. In our *Lady's* Chapel, are the Arms of divers ancient Families ; as the *Cliffords*, *Whittingtons*, *Throgmortons*, *Parwxfots*, and others, who were Benefactors to the Monastery and Church, and divers Monuments and Inscriptions, for the Doctors *Goldsborough*, *Smith*, and *Nicholson*, Bishops ; *Dr. Viner*, Dean ; and *Dr. Washborn*, Prebendary of this Church ; as also for *Arthur Brett*, Esq; Groom of the Bedchamber to King *James I.* In the Choir are Monuments of *Osrick*, King of *Northumberland*, *Robert*, Duke of *Normandy*, and that unfortunate King *Edward II.* as before mention'd ; and, out of pious Offerings to his Remains, they built this Choir also ; and the Votaries to his Shrine, for some Time after his Death, could hardly find Room in the Town, so great was the Concourse. Here are likewise divers Inscriptions for Abbot *Parker*, and other Abbots ;

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Abbots ; but the Words of many of them are worn out. In the South Isle there is a Burial Place for the *Newils*, the Effigies in Stone of *Humphry Bobun*, Earl of *Hereford*, lying at full Length, a Chapel of the Earls of *Ormond*, and an Inscription for Abbot *Seabrooke*, who died in 1367. Lastly, in the Body of the Church, are Inscriptions for *Thomas Machin*, Esq; who had been thrice Mayor of this City ; *William Lane* ; and *John Joanes*, who had been Register to eight Bishops, and Mayor also thrice. He was Member of Parliament for *Glocester*, at the Time of the Gunpowder Treason.

Richard de Strongbow, Earl of *Pembroke*, who subdued *Ireland*, lies buried in the Chapter House.

The Cloisters in this Cathedral are exquisitely beautiful, in the Style of the Chapel of *King's-College, Cambridge*.

In this City are large Remains of the Abbeys of *Black* and *White-Friars*, and such a Number of Churches and Religious Foundations were here, that they gave Rise to that old Proverb, *As sure as God is at Gloucester*.

Of the 12 Parishes which before the Siege had their several Churches, there are remaining but six ; the others, for Want of Churches, being become, as it were, Hamlets to them. They are

I. *St. John Baptist*, which hath a large Church, but the Rector is maintain'd by Contributions. The Lords *Lovel* and *Stafford* took Sanctuary here, after the Battle of *Bosworth-Field*, where King *Richard III.* was slain. Here are *Magdalen Hospital*, commonly call'd *St. James's*, which maintains 19 poor People, at 1 s. 6 d. per Week to each ; and *St. Margaret's*, which maintains nine poor Men, at 2 s. per Week to each. This Parish enjoys divers other small Charities.

II. *St. Mary de Cript*, so call'd from a large Vault under the Body of the Church, which is a Rectory, but depends chiefly on Contributions. *St. Owen's*, formerly a distinct Parish, is united to it, as is also *All Saints*, but the Church is converted to the *Tolsey*, for the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council to meet in. The Monastery of *Carmelites*, or *White-Friars*, founded by *Eleanor*, Wife to King *Edward I.* as is also a Mo-

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naftery of *Black-Canons*, built by King *Athelstan*, and another of *Grey-Friars*, founded by the Lord *Berkeley*, were in this Parish. The Church is an handsome Building, in the Form of a Cathedral, and hath divers Monuments in it, chiefly for the *Yates's* and *Kerle's*. Here is a Free School, erected by Mrs. *Cooke*, who endow'd the Master with 10 *l. per Ann.* if a Priest, and 9 *l. a Year* if a Layman; but later Benefactors have augmented the Master's Salary to 30 *l. a Year*, and 16 *l.* for an Usher. Sir *Thomas Bell* built an Hospital here, call'd *St. Kimbros's Hospital*, for six poor People, who are allow'd 53 *s. 4d. a Year* each. Here also stands the lofty and beautiful Cross, wherein are plac'd the Images of six Kings and two Queens.

III. *St. Mary de Load*, which is a Vicarage of about 50 *l. per Ann.* in the Patronage of the Dean and Chapter of *Glocester*. The Church is an handsome old Church, and it is said King *Lucius* was buried in it. There are divers Charities given to the Poor of this Parish.

IV. *St. Michael*, a Rectory in the King's Gift, maintain'd chiefly by Contributions. The Church of *St. Aldaſt* being demolished in 1645, the Parish is united to this. The Church is large, and hath two handsome Isles, a Chancel, and a high Tower at the West End. Here Prayers are read twice a Day, by Means of a Legacy left by Mr. *Charles Trippet*, of *East-Noyle*, in *Wiltshire*, who bequeathed 200 *l.* to the Chamber of this City, to be employ'd to such Uses as are most for God's Glory. In this Parish is the *Blue-Coat-Hospital*, erected by Sir *Thomas Rich*, of *Sunning*, in *Berkshire*, for a School master, who is allow'd 20 *l. per Annum*; and a Governess to maintain 20 Boys, for 120 *l. per Annum*, 10 Men, and 10 Women.

V. *St. Nicholas*, which is an Impropriation, and the Supply of the Cure depends wholly upon the Benevolence of the Inhabitants. The Church is a large Building, with a Chancel, and high Spire Steeple. There are several Inscriptions in it, and several small Charities are given to the Poor. The famous Hospital call'd *St. Bartholomew's*, which was founded by King *Henry III.* and then was a Religious House, for a Prior,

Prior, three Brethren, and several poor Men ; but being dissolved, is now an Hospital for a Minister, Physician, Master, and Surgeon, 24 Men, and 30 Women, at the Allowance of 2 s. 6 d. per Week each, and a Chamber, is in this Parish. The whole Revenues of it are about 500 l. per Annum.

VI. *Trinity-Church*, is a Vicarage without any Revenue, in the Patronage of the Dean and Chapter of *Glocester*. Here is no Incumbent, but the People join themselves to *St. Nicholas's* Parish. The Church was lately taken down to save the Charge of Repairing ; but the Tower is left standing, as an Ornament to the City, yet useful for a Dial-Clock, and repositing the Engines for quenching Fires. The Church-Yard is turn'd into a Market-Place, but without any Disturbance to the Dead, among whom are divers Magistrates of the City.

After this short Account of the Parishes, it will be convenient to mention divers charitable Gifts bestow'd on this City in general ; viz. 1. Of *Sir Thomas White*, who gave 2000 l. to 24 Cities, of which *Glocester* is one, to receive 100 l. once in 24 Years, to be lent to four Citizens, without Interest, for 10 Years. *Glocester* has received 700 l. already. 2. *Mr. Holden* of *London*, who gave 100 l. to be lent to two poor Merchants, at 50 l. each, for seven Years, paying only 33 s. 4 d. to the poor Debtors in *North-Gate* Prison. So also, 3. *Mr. Ellis*, gave 50 l. to be lent to one, without Interest. 4. *Alderman Wiltshire*, gave 100 l. to be so lent to five poor Tradesmen ; as did also *Mr. Fettiplace*, the like Sum, on the same Conditions ; and others smaller Sums.

The City hath likewise erected an Infirmary, after the laudable Example of *Winchester*, &c.

Of the EARLS and DUKES of GLOUCESTER.

The most antient Earls who took their Title from this Town, were, before the Conquest,

Eldol, a brave and noble Briton, who attending his King *Vortigern* to the Congress appointed by *Hengist*, the great Saxon Commander, to be held at *Ambresbury*

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in *Wiltshire*, to treat of a Peace, when he saw *Hengist* and his Party fall upon the *Britons*, and murther them with their Knives, which they had brought under their Cloaths, stood up manfully against them, and having slain 70 of the *Saxons*, escaped to *Glocester*. He also took the same *Hengist* Prisoner, in the Battle fought against the *Saxons*, near the River *Don*, when *Ambrosius* was King of the *Britons*, and by the Instigation of *Eldad*, the then Bishop of *Glocester*, cut off his Head. He was Earl about A. C. 461. Some have placed *William Euface* in the Front of the Earls of *Glocester*, but Mr. *Camden* says, he never read of him, and believes there never was any such Man; and so we shall pass to the next, who was

Swaine, the Son of *Godwin*, Earl of *Kent*, who, as Sir *William Dugdale* affirms, bore the Title of Earl of *Glocester*; *Britrick*, a *Saxon*, Mr. *Camden* adds, was Lord of *Glocester* about the Time of the *Norman* Invasion. He had refused to marry *Maud*, the Conqueror's Queen, as we said before, when she was a Virgin, which Contempt she so highly resented, that she caused the King her Husband to imprison him, and seize his Estate, which he gave to *Robert Fitz-Haimon*, of *Corbeille* in *Normandy*, whose Daughter *Mabel*, or *Sybil*, being married to

Robert, the natural Son of King *Henry I.* he made him Earl (or, as the common Writers of that Age stile him, Consul) of *Glocester*. He was a Man of undaunted Courage, which he gave wonderful Demonstrations of, in vindicating the Empress *Maud's* Title to the Crown, against King *Stephen*. He being taken Prisoner when King *Stephen* was in *Maud's* Possession, was redeem'd by setting the King at Liberty. He built the Castles of *Cardiff* and *Bristol*, where he also founded a Monastery, dedicated to St. *James*, and lies buried in it.

William, his Son, succeeded him in his Honour. He resided at *Cardiff*, erected the Abbey of *Heinsbam*, and dying A. D. 1183, left three Daughters, who successively convey'd this Honour to so many Families; viz. *Isabel*, the Eldest, (or, as others say, the Youngest) to

John,

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John, the Son of King *Henry II.* who was thereupon declared Earl of *Glocester*. He came to the Crown afterwards, and then putting away this Lady, bestow'd her on (or, as *Mr. Camden* says, sold her for 20,000 Marks, to) *Jeffrey de Mandeville*, at that Time Earl of *Essex*, and created him, the said

Jeffrey de Mandeville, Earl of *Glocester*; but he dying without Issue, the Title came to

Almeric Montfort, Son of the Earl of *Eureux*, who had married *Mabel*, the next Daughter of Earl *William* before-mention'd; but he also died Childless, and was buried at *Keinsham-Abbey*, leaving this Honour to

Richard de Clare, Earl of *Hertford*, who having married *Amicia*, the third Daughter of the said Earl *William*, took upon him, after the Death of *Mabel*, the Title of Earl of *Glocester*. He was descended of *Richard Fitz-Gilbert*, Grandson of *Jeffrey*, the natural Son of King *Richard I.* Duke of *Normandy*. His Successor was

Gilbert de Clare, the Son of the said *Amicia*. He mightily enrich'd his Family, by marrying one of the Coheiresses of *William Marshal*, Earl of *Pembroke*. He died the 14th of King *Henry III.* and was buried at *Tewksbury*, leaving for his Heir,

Richard de Clare, Earl of *Glocester* and *Hertford*. He died in the Wars against King *Henry III.* and was buried likewise at *Tewksbury*. He was succeeded by his Son,

Gilbert de Clare II. Earl of *Glocester* and *Hertford*, call'd the *Red*, from his Hair. He powerfully and prudently sway'd much in the Barons Wars, as he inclin'd to them, or the King; but falling under the Displeasure of King *Edward I.* he was forc'd to surrender his Lands to him, 'till he received them again by his Marriage with *Joan d' Acres*, that King's Daughter, by whom he had only one Son, (but three Daughters) nam'd

Gilbert de Clare III. He was under Age at his Father's Death; and so, his Mother marrying Sir *Ralph de Mortimer* (or *Montehemer*) gave him the Title of Earl of *Glocester*, 'till her Son came of Age. He was slain at
the

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the Battle of *Sterling*, *A. D.* 1314. and his Body being presented to King *Edward*, by *Robert Bruce*, King of *Scotland*, without any Ransom, was buried at *Tewksbury*, among his Ancestors, leaving his Honour and Estate to his Sisters *Eleanor*, *Margaret*, and *Elizabeth*; of whom the Eldest being married to

Sir Hugh de le Spenser, junior, he was made Earl of *Glocester* in Right of his Wife. He was a great Favourite of King *Edward II.* who being deposed by his Queen, and the Lords that join'd with her, this Earl was hang'd, and

Sir Hugh de Audley, Knt, who married the second Daughter of *Gilbert de Clare* before-mention'd, nam'd *Margaret*, was created Earl of *Glocester* in Parliament, 2 *Edward III.* He left only one Daughter, *Margaret*, who was married to *Ralph* Lord *Stafford*, from whom are descended the Earls of *Stafford*, and Dukes of *Buckingham* of *Thornbury*; and so the Honour became extinct in this Family after his Death. Some Years after, King *Richard II.* made this Town a Dukedom, and created his Uncle,

Thomas de Woodstock, so called from the Place of his Nativity, the Youngest Son of King *Edward III.* Duke of *Glocester*. He was, as *Mr. Camden* describes him, an ambitious Man, and of an unquiet Spirit; and behaving himself arrogantly towards his Nephew, fell under his Displeasure; and being surprized in his Way to *London*, was hurried away to *Calais*, where he was smother'd between two Feather-Beds, *A. D.* 1397. A little before his Death, he made a Confession under his Hand, as appears from the Parliament-Rolls, That by Virtue of a Patent extorted from the King, he had exercised Regal Authority, appear'd arm'd in the King's Presence, contumeliously revil'd him, renounc'd his Allegiance, and entertain'd a Design to depose him; for which he was attainted of High Treason after his Death, and his Honour being forfeited, was bestow'd by King *Richard II.* on

Thomas Lord *de Spenser*, who was created Earl of *Glocester* by that King. He was the Great Grandson of *Hugh de le Spenser* before-mention'd, and equally unfortunate

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fortunate in the Royal Favour; for King *Richard* being deposed by his Barons, this Lord was violently persecuted by King *Henry IV.* who was raised to the Throne in his Room, and being attainted by Act of Parliament, was ignominiously degraded, and beheaded at *Bristol*. After him this Honour lay dormant, 'till King *Henry V.* Reg. 2. created his Brother

Humphry of *Lancaster*, Duke of *Glocester*. He was Protector to his Nephew, King *Henry VI.* and usually stiled himself the Son, Brother, and Uncle of Kings, Duke of *Glocester*, Earl of *Pembroke*, and Lord High Chamberlain of *England*. He governed the Kingdom 25 Years, and was by all Men call'd, *The Good, and Father of his Country*. Nevertheless, by the Malice of Queen *Margaret*, Wife of King *Henry VI.* he was seiz'd, imprison'd, and soon after strangled, as was supposed, at *St. Edmund's-Bury*, in 1446. He was buried at *St. Alban's*; but common Fame reported him to lie in *St. Paul's Church*, where, because it was usual for many to walk 'till they lost their Dinner, it became a Proverb for such, *That they din'd with Duke Humphry*. He died without Issue, and this Dignity lay vacant, 'till King *Edward IV.* Reg. 4. created his Brother

Richard, Duke of *Glocester*, a Man of mean Stature and Aspect, but very bold and courageous. He commanded the Van of the Army at *Barnet Field* and *Tewksbury*, wherein the Fate of King *Henry VI.* was determin'd, the King himself being taken, with his Son Prince *Edward*, whom this Duke, and his Brother the Duke of *Clarence* slew, in their Brother King *Edward's* Presence. From this Time, the House of *York*, in the Person of King *Edward IV.* possess'd the Throne; but that King not long surviving these Contests, left his Son *Edward V.* his Successor, and *Richard*, Duke of *York*, in their Infancy; whereupon this Duke was declared Protector of the Kingdom, and Guardian of his two Nephews. Ambition upon this Occasion raised his Desires of the Crown; whereupon, being willing to compass his Aim rather by Policy than Force, he, by his extreme Liberality, great Gravity,
fin.

singular Affability, and impartial Administration of Justice, so gained the Affections of the People, that there was an humble Petition in the Name of the States of the Realm, put up to him, praying him, “ That for the Publick Good, and Safety of the Kingdom, he would accept of the Crown, and thereby support his tottering Country, which had been harassed and perplexed with Civil Wars, and all Sorts of Miseries, ever since his Brother King *Edward IV.* had contracted that unhappy Match with the Lady *Elizabeth Gray*, without the Consent of the Nobles, and contrary to the Custom of the Church of *England*. And which is worse, after he had engag’d in a solemn Contract of Marriage, with the Lady *Eleanor Butler*, Daughter to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*; from whence it was apparent, that this Marriage was undeniably unlawful, and the Issue proceeding from it being illegitimate, was incapable of inheriting the Crown. Nor were the Children of *George*, Duke of *Clarence*, his other Brother, better qualified, since their Father died attainted of High Treason; whereupon, since none could doubt but he was the sole and undoubted Heir of the Kingdom, whose Legitimacy none could question, and whose Justice, Wisdom, and Gallantry of Mind, they well understood, they did freely, and with unanimous Consent, elect him to be their King, and with Prayers and Tears humbly besought him, to accept of the Kingdoms of *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, as his, both by the Right of Inheritance, and Election; which, if he would do, they promised him all Faith, Duty, and Allegiance.” This Petition was presented to him before he accepted of the Crown; and being afterwards brought to the Parliament, was approved of; and by them it was enacted, “ That by the Laws of God, Nature, and *England*, *Richard*, after a lawful Election, Inauguration, and Coronation, was, and is, the true and undoubted King of *England*, &c. and that the Inheritance of them did rightly belong to his Heirs lawfully begotten.” But all this, as our Historians relate, did not secure his Title

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Title to his own Satisfaction; but being jealous of his Nephews Title, he inhumanly murther'd them, and usurp'd the Throne, which he lost in two Years, being slain in a pitch'd Battle in *Bosworth-Field*, in *Leicestershire*, by King *Henry VII.* who succeeded him. From this Time the Honour was vacant, 'till King *Charles II.* created his Brother

Henry, Duke of *Glocester*, *A. D.* 1659. He was a Prince of great Expectation, having a sprightly Wit, and a Genius inclining to Business, which made his untimely Death much lamented, being but 20 Years old when he died, in 1660, soon after the Restoration of his Brother. He had no Successor, 'till King *William III.* in 1689, was pleased to create

William, the only Son of the Princess *Anne*, by *George* Prince of *Denmark*, Duke of *Glocester*; but he died in 1700, to the unspeakable Grief not only of his Royal Parents, but of the whole Nation. The Title then lay dormant 'till the Reign of King *George I.* when that Prince was pleased to create his Grandson,

Frederick-Lewis, Duke of *Glocester*, who, on his Royal Father's Accession to the Crown of *Great Britain*, was likewise created Prince of *Wales*. We are to speak next of

Cirencester, commonly call'd *Cicester*, which by some is reckon'd the oldest and largest Town in the County: By *Ptolomy* it is call'd *Corinium*; by *Antonine*, *Durocornoviu*, i. e. *The Water Cornorium*, which he says is just 15 Miles from the City of *Glocester*.

It was an ancient fortify'd City among the *Britons*, and the Metropolis of the large Province of the *Dobuni*, and was therefore call'd by the *Romans*, *Corinium Dobunorum*.

It was an eminent Station for the *Roman* Armies, and according to *Antoninus's Itinerary*, was made one of the Stations in the 13th *Iter* from *Isca*, now *Caerleon*, in *Monmouthshire*, to *Caleva*, now *Henley*, or, as some think, *Wallingford*, in *Berkshire*. It is said, that the Emperor *Constantine* was crown'd King of the *Britons* in this City; but however that be, that this was a considerable Place, and strongly fortified with Walls, and a
Castle,

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Castle, in the Time of the *Romans*, the Ruins of the Walls and the Streets, which are yet to be seen in the adjoining Meadows, the many *Roman* Coins, chequer'd Pavements, and Inscriptions in Marble, which are often found in digging the neighbouring Fields, are sufficient Evidences of.

After the *Romans* had left this Isle, the *Britons* did a long Time defend themselves against the *West-Saxons* in this City, 'till, in the Year 577, *Cuthwin* and *Cheaulin*, having in a great Battle near *Dyrham*, as before-mention'd, obtain'd a single Victory over the *Britons*, had this Town, with the Cities of *Glocester* and *Bath*, yielded up to them, who soon after made it a Garrison against the Kingdom of *Mercia*; but this Defence proved not sufficient, for *Penda*, the first Christian King of *Mercia*, took it from the *West-Saxons*, A. D. 656.

The *Danes*, in 879, took it from the *Mercians*, under the Conduct of *Gormond* their General, who built a Tower here, called, to this Day, *Grismund's Tower*. The *British* Annals, as Mr. *Camden* tells us, say, that this *Gurmundus* was an *African* Tyrant, and that he took this Town by a Stratagem, setting it on Fire by Sparrows; whence *Gyraldus* calls it, *The City of Sparrows*: But this Account seems fabulous. King *Canute*, A. D. 1020, held a General Council of the Kingdom here, at *Easter*, and *Ethelwold* was outlaw'd by it.

Since the *Norman* Conquest, this City has been concern'd in many great Affairs of State. In King *Stephen's* Reign, *Robert*, Earl of *Glocester*, muster'd all his Forces near this Town, and garrison'd it, when he attempted to restore *Maud* the Empress to the Throne, whose Father, *Henry I.* built the Hospital of St. *John's* here, and her Son, King *Henry II.* repaired the Abbey, then much decay'd. In this King's Reign, *Robert* Earl of *Leicester*, upon some Discontent, seiz'd the Castle here, and held it out against the King; but his Constable, *William de Dive*, surrender'd it, to procure his Master the better Terms on his Submission.

In the Barons Wars against King *Henry III.* this Castle was garrison'd by them; but that King soon recover'd it, and immediately caused it to be demolish'd,
and

and granted the Castle and Honour of *Berkhamsted*, to *Thomas de Cirencester*, A. D. 1224.

King *Edward II.* Reg. 14. 1321, did rendezvous his Army in the *Christmas* at *Cirencester*, which he had raised against the Barons; who, being headed by the Earl of *Lancaster*, stirred up a Rebellion against the King, to procure the *Spensers* to be banish'd out of the Kingdom.

In the Reign of King *Henry IV.* when *Thomas Holland*, Duke of *Surrey*, *John Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, and other Noblemen, who took up Arms for King *Richard*, lately deposed, retreated to *Cirencester*, and were lodg'd in an Inn, their Army being quarter'd in the Neighbouring Fields, the Bailiff of the Town, and Townsmen, assaulted the Inn, and having slain the afore said Earls, and sent their Heads to *London*, and such Prisoners as they had taken to the King at *Oxford*, King *Henry*, for this Service, not only gave the Men of the Town of *Cirencester* all the Goods of the said Noblemen, and their Adherents, found in the Town, except their Money, Plate, and Jewels, but granted to the Men four Does in the Season, and to the Women six Bucks, out of the Forest of *Bradon*, and one Hoghead of Wine out of the Port of *Bristol*, to be delivered in each Season to them; as also to the Town, a Court of Staple for the Merchandize, whereby there was a Corporation erected for a Mayor, and two Constables, and other Commonalty, for the Encouragement of Trade; but this Charter was cancell'd in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, after a long Suit of Law in the Exchequer.

In this Town was the first forcible Opposition in the Grand Rebellion in 1641, made upon the Lord *Chandos*, the Lord-Lieutenant of the County, who was at that Time executing the Commission of Array for King *Charles I.* by the Rabble: And in 1642, it was made a Garrison by Colonel *Fettiplace*, who was the Governor, but it was taken by Prince *Rupert* at the first Approach; but the King's Friends kept it not long, for the Earl of *Essex* beat up the King's Quarters, and
drove

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drove Sir *Nicholas Crisp*, and Colonel *Spencer*, with their Regiments, out of the Town.

Here also was the first Bloodshed in the late Revolution in 1688; for the Lord *Lovelace* being on his March to join the Prince of *Orange*, with a Party of Horse, was attack'd by a bold Militia Captain, animated by the Duke of *Beaufort*, who was a zealous Man in King *James's* Cause, and tho' the Captain lost his Life, his Men overpower'd the Lord *Lovelace*, took him Prisoner, and carried him to *Glocester* Jail, having slain some unfortunate Gentlemen at the same Time.

Most of the Lands in this Parish belong'd to the Abbey, paying a certain Rent to the Kings *Edward* the Confessor, *William* the Conqueror, and their Successors. King *John*, Reg. 1. granted to the Abbey, the Manor, and seven Hundreds adjoining; whereupon the Abbot and Convent paid an Annual Rent of 30 l. into the Exchequer. It was afterwards granted to *Edmund* of *Woodstock*, Brother to King *Edward* II. by that King, from whom it came to the Earls of *Kent* and *Danby*, (one of which last, viz. *Henry Danvers*, Earl of *Danby*, built the famous Physick-Garden at *Oxford*) the *Seymours* and *Pools*, who sold it to Sir *Benjamin Bathurst*, whose Son, the present Lord *Bathurst*, who hath a large House here, built by the last mention'd Earl, enjoys it.

The Town is govern'd by two High Constables, and 14 Wardsmen, over seven distinct Wards, appointed Yearly at the Court-Leet. The Borough, which is confin'd within the Town, sends two Members to Parliament, and every House-keeper, not receiving Alms, hath a Voice, so that the Number of Electors is about six or seven Hundred; but this was not us'd 'till the Reign of King *James* I. for, upon the Contest about an Election made by the free Burghers, who, before this Time, were the only Electors, it was adjudg'd, that all House-keepers should have Votes for the future.

This Borough sent no Burgeffes to Parliament 'till the 13th of *Elizabeth*, who added this, and 12 other Boroughs, to the Parliament in her Reign; as King *James* I. did the two Universities, and three Boroughs; King
Charles

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Charles I. four ; and King *Charles II.* *Newark*, at his Restoration.

It hath two Weekly Markets, *viz.* on *Mondays* for Corn, Cattle, and Provisions ; and on *Fridays*, which is chiefly for Wooll ; for which Commodity it is the greatest Market in *England*. It hath five Fairs Annually ; three for all Sorts of Commodities, and two for Cloth only. The three First are on *Easter-Monday*, the Feast of *St. Thomas a Becket*, *July 7*, and on *St. Simon and Jude*, *October 28* ; the two Last are the Week before *Palm-Sunday*, and in the Week before *St. Bartholomew's Day*.

Cirencester is a Post-Town, and hath a Stage-Coach, which goes between thence and *London* in a Day. Two of the *Roman* Consular Ways cross each other at this Town : The Fosse-Way, which coming from *Scotland*, enters this County at *Stow*, goes out at *Tetbury*, and passes on to *Totness* in *Devonshire*. This Road divided the Kingdoms of *Mercia* and the *West-Saxons* from each other ; and the *Roman* Consular Way, call'd *Irmin Street*, which comes from *Glocester*, and passes to *Cricklade* in *Wiltshire*, and goes on to *Southampton*. *Akeman-Street*, so call'd, because it was the Road by which the Sick and Lame People, full of Aches, went to the Bath, having pass'd thro' *Oxfordshire*, joins the Fosse-Way near this Town, on the N. E. Side.

There was not many Years ago discover'd, by digging in a Meadow near the Town, an ancient Building under Ground, 50 Feet long, 40 broad, and four high, supported with 100 Brick Pillars, inlaid curiously with Stones of divers Colours, of *Tesseraick* Work, supposed to have been a *Roman* Bath. Several other Vaults have been discover'd in and about this Town, but not so large as the former, thought to have been for the same Use.

This Town has also been very remarkable for Church Affairs. Here was an ancient College in the Time of the *Saxons*, *Rumbold*, Chancellor of *England*, was Dean of it, in the Reign of King *Edward the Confessor* : King *Henry I.* repair'd this College, and built a Monastery of *Black-Canons*, of *St. Augustine*, dedicating it

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to St. *Mary* and St. *James*, endowing them with such large Revenues, as were never after much augmented. King *Richard I.* annexed the Jurisdiction of seven Hundreds to this Monastery, which is now vested in Sir *Robert Atkins*, of *Saperton*. This Abbey obtained a Mitre, *A. D.* 1416, when *William Best* was Abbot, who was then admitted to sit among the Barons in Parliament, as his Successors continued to do, 'till the Dissolution, when *John Blake* surrender'd it into the Hands of King *Henry VIII.* and had a Pension of 200 *l.* a Year allow'd him for his Life. The Site of this famous Abbey was in the Crown for some Time, but at length was, 6 *Elizabeth*, granted to *Richard Masters*, Physician to that Queen; whose Descendant, *Thomas Masters*, Esq; one of the Representatives for the Borough in Parliament, is the present Owner, who hath a large House in this Town, near the Church, in the Place where the Abbey stood, with beautiful Gardens, and a rich Inclosure of Pasture by it.

The Church is an Impropriation, but the Curacy, with some Augmentations made by Dr. *Clarke*, the late Dean of *Winchester's* Charity, is worth 150 *l.* per Ann. The Building is great and beautiful, with two large Isles, supported by handsome Pillars; the Chancel is well adorn'd, and the Tower neat and lofty, having an handsome Ring of Bells. It is dedicated to St. *John*, and has five Chapels adjoining to it, still retaining the Names of 1. *Jesus* Chapel. 2. St. *John's* Chapel. 3. St. *Catharine's* Chapel. 4. St. *Mary's* Chapel. And 5. *Trinity* Chapel.

In most of the Windows of this Church, and the Chapels, there are valuable Remains of very fine painted Glass, viz. All the Orders of the Church of *Rome*, from the Pope to the Mendicant; near the South Door, the Figure of *Richard*, Duke of *York*, Earl of *Cambridge*, &c. in his Paternal Coat-Armour, as large as the Life; and in the East Window of the North Isle, the Arms of *Thomas Ruthal*, Bishop of *Durham*, who, thro' Mistake, is said to be the Founder of this Church, impal'd with those of his See. He was a Native of
this

this Place, and intended to have been a great Benefactor to it, but was prevented by his Death.

The Author of the Additions to *Camden* tells us, that there were anciently two other Churches in this Town, dedicated to St. *Cecilia* and St. *Lawrence*, but gives no Account of them; but Sir *Robert Atkyns* tells us, that they stood in two Streets, which at this Day bear their Names; and that the one is a private Dwelling-House, and the other converted into an Hospital, by *Edith*, Lady of *Wigold*, an Hamlet in this Parish, for a Master, and two poor Women; but she not taking out a Licence from the Crown for the Erection, it was seiz'd by King *Edward III.* and is still disposed of by the King.

William Kingscot, Esq; is the Master, or Governor, of this Hospital of St. *Lawrence*; appointed by his present Majesty King *George II.*

There are divers other Hospitals and Alms Houses in this Parish; as, 1. St. *John's* Hospital, founded by King *Henry I.* for three poor Men, and as many Women. 2. St. *Thomas's*, erected for the Benefit of four decay'd Weavers, by Sir *William Nottingham*, who died in 1427, and lies buried in St. *John's* Church, where are also the Tombs of many Noblemen and Gentlemen, as the *Monox's*, *Masters's*, &c. *Humphry Bridges*, and his Wife, gave six Dwellings to six poor Widows, *John Mosse* two, and *William Georges* six, who also gave two other Tenements for the Repair of his Alms-House, and to cloath the Women.

The School was founded by Bishop *Ruthal* before-mention'd, but endow'd by a Decree in Chancery, with 8 *l. per Annum*, out of 67 *l.* a Year, anciently given for the Repairs of the Church, and by Queen *Mary I.* who settled 20 *l.* a Year upon it, to be paid duly out of the Exchequer, which Queen *Elizabeth* confirm'd.

There are five considerable Hamlets belonging to this Town, viz. 1. *Spiringate*, which anciently belong'd to the Abbey of *Cirencester*, but now is Mr. *Masters's*. 2. *Wiggold*, held of old by *John Bisset*, Chief Forester of *England*, but now by Mr. *Talbot*,

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Mr. Grey. The Tithes of this Hamlet belonged to the Abbey, but after the Dissolution were given to *Thomas Erskin*, Viscount *Fenton*, 5 Jac. I. 3. *Chesterion*, belonging anciently to the *Arundels*, and the Tithes to the Abbey of *Glocester*. 4. *Barton*, held by the Abbey of this Town, and granted to *William Berners* at the Dissolution, but now vested in the Lord *Onslow*. 5. *Oakley*, consisting chiefly of Woods, which anciently belong'd to the same Abbey, and since the Suppression to the *Parry's*, *Danvers's*, and *Pool's*, but now are the Estate of Sir *Robert Atkyns*, of *Saperton*. The other Parliament Borough is

Tewksbury, a Town large and populous, consisting of three handsome high built Streets, besides many Lanes. The Parish is six Miles in Circumference, and consists of very rich Meadow and Pasture. It is encompass'd with four several Rivers, the *Avon* and *Carran* on the North, the *Severn* on the West, and the *Sawilgate* on the South, which makes it very subject to the Annoyance of Floods; but the great Fertility which is produced by them, makes it a sufficient Amends.

It is an ancient Borough, govern'd by 24 Burgesses, who have a Jurisdiction within the Borough, exclusive of the Justices of Peace for the County. Two of these are chosen Bailiffs Yearly, who, with two others, are the ruling Magistrates. Here are two Weekly Markets, on *Wednesday*, and *Saturday*; and five Fairs Yearly, viz. on *St. Matthias's Day*, Feb. 24, *May 3*, *June 11*, *August 24*, and *Michaelmas-Day*, procured by *Hugh de Spenser*, and *Henry Earl of Warwick*. The Representatives in Parliament, which have been sent since the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* only, are elected by all the Freeholders and Freemen of the Borough, which are in Number at this Time about 500.

If we look into the Antiquities of this Town, the Name will help us in the Discovery, being so call'd from *Theocus*, an eminent Hermit, who lived a religious Life in this Place, about A. C. 700; for the Saxons nam'd it from him, *Theocsbury*, and others, *Theoci Curia*. The Manor of this Town was in the Possession of *Hailward Snow*, a Nobleman, descended from King
Edward

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Edward the Elder, and *Brietric* his Heir held it to the Conquest, when the Conqueror seiz'd this, and his other great Possessions, and made them Demesnes of the Crown; but *William Rufus*, his Son and Successor, granted this Manor to *Robert Fitz-Hamon*, of *Corbeille* in *Normandy*, by whose Daughter *Mabel*, it came to the Earls of *Glocester* and *Warwick*, and from them to the Crown, from which it was granted, 7 *Jac.* I. to the Corporation, in which it still continues.

This Town is not only famous for a Monastery built by two Brothers, *Odo* and *Dodo*, *A. C.* 715, but for the decisive Battle fought here by the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, by which that bloody Controversy had an End, King *Edward IV.* giving a total Overthrow to King *Henry VI.* and having taken the Queen, Prince *Edward*, and many Nobles of the *Lancastrian* Faction, Prisoners, freed himself so effectually from all Competition, by putting them to Death, particularly the Prince, King *Henry's* only Son and Heir, who was inhumanly slain in his Presence, by the Dukes of *Glocester* and *Clarence*, as before-mention'd, that they were never able to make Head against him again. This Battle was fought *May 4, 1471.* King *Charles II.* also honour'd this Town, by creating Sir *Henry Capel*, Knight of the *Bath*, Lord *Capel* of *Tewksbury*; to which Title the same King added the Dignity of Viscount *Maldon*, and Earl of *Essex*, to his Son *Arthur*, Great Grand-Father to the present Earl of *Essex*. It also gave Title of Baron to his present Majesty, when Prince of *Wales*.

The Cloathing Trade thrives here, being encourag'd by its Nearness to *Cotswold-Hills* and *Stroud-Water*, the former furnishing the Fleece, and the latter the Dye; for, at *Stroud-Water*, are Cloths dy'd of the beautifulest Scarlet, and other full Colours, finer than any where in *England*. Two Pieces of Broad Cloth, one Scarlet, and the other Crimson in Grain, were sent from hence, as Presents, one to his late Majesty, when Elector of *Hanover*, and the other to his present Majesty, and were most graciously accepted, being valued at 45 Shillings a Yard, and were really worth it. The Town of *Tewksbury* is likewise famous for its Mustard-Balls,

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which being very biting, have occasion'd this Proverb apply'd to a sharp Fellow, *He looks as if he liv'd upon Tewksbury Mustard.*

The Church of this Town did anciently belong to the Convent, but is now become Parochial: It is a Curacy, and was worth but 60 *l.* a Year, but hath of late been so augmented by divers Persons, and particularly by *Baptist Hicks*, Viscount *Campden*, and Mr. *Schrimshire*, who gave two Impropriations to it, that now it is worth 200 *l.* a Year, or more, besides an Allowance for a Reader. The Impropriation is divided among divers Persons, but the Lord *Craven* hath the most considerable Part.

The Church is a large noble Structure, of great Height in the Body, with two spacious Isles on each Side, and a stately Tower, and large Chancel. The Communion-Table is one entire Marble Stone, 13 Feet and eight Inches long, and three Feet and a half broad, and stands in the Middle of the Choir. The Church is dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and was consecrated a-new in 1470, because it had been defil'd with Blood. Many Descendants of the noble Families of the Earls of *Glocester* and *Warwick* lie buried in it, as also the Lord *Zouch*, *Wenlock*, and *Obrian*. Prince *Edward*, Son of King *Henry VI.* and *George* Duke of *Clarence*, Brother of King *Edward IV.* his Murtherer, lie also here interr'd, with many others, of inferior Note and Degree.

Here is also a Free-School, erected by Mr. *William Ferrers*, in 1625, who gave 20 *l.* a Year out of his Manor of *Shellenthorp* in *Lincolnshire*, (which is since given to *Christ's Hospital* in *London*) for the Maintenance of a Master, to which other Benefactors have made considerable Additions.

Queen *Mary* granted 40 *l.* Yearly, to be paid out of the Exchequer, for the Maintenance of 13 poor People, and a Reader; to be disposed of by the Corporation, and divers charitable Persons have increased their Maintenance by Annual Rents, and several Sums of Money given for that Use. There is an Alms-House

House in the Church-Yard, for 10 poor Widows, but without any Endowments.

There are two Hamlets in this Parish, viz. 1. *Mythe*, containing but 12 Houses, but divers Lands and Woods. It formerly belong'd to the Abbey, but after the Dissolution, was given to the Lord *Seymour*, who forfeiting it to the Crown, by his Treason, it was given to the *Perte's*, 7 *Edward VI.* It is now divided among several Proprietors. 2. *Southwich*, or *Sudwich*, which belong'd also to the Abbey, but after the Dissolution, was given in divers Parts to *Thomas Stroud*, *Walter Compton*, &c. The next Market-Town we are to speak of, is

Dean, in the Forest of *Dean*, consisting of one Street: The Market is on *Monday* Weekly, and the Fairs on *Michaelmas-Day*, and *Easter-Monday* Yearly. The Cloathing Trade was formerly practis'd in this Town, but now their chief Manufacture is Pin making. The Owners of Lands here make a good Advantage by digging up Iron-Cinders, which they sell at a good Price to the Furnaces.

This Town, in *Edward the Confessor's* Reign, was held by *Godric*, *Edric*, and *Ervi*, and in the Conqueror's Time, by *William*, the Son of *Norman*, who paid a Rent of 44 s. a Year to that Prince, 'till he released his Lands from all Taxes, for the Preservation of the Forest. *John Tiptoft*, Earl of *Worcester*, was seiz'd of this Manor, in the 9th, 10th, and 39th of King *Henry VI.* and from his Family it pass'd to the *Bainhams*, who held it till the 20th of Queen *Elizabeth*: It was not long since in the Possession of Sir *Robert Woodruffe*; but, at present, *Maynard Colchester*, of *Westbury*, Esq; and *Nathaniel Rudge*, Mercer, are, or lately were, joint Lords of it.

The Patronage of the Church, which is dedicated to *St. Michael*, is in the last mention'd Lords. It is a good Building, and has a handsome Spire. There are five Parcels of Land and Cottages given to the Repair of the Church, and the Relief of the Poor. In the Chancel is an Inscription for *Richard Stringer*, who died in 1674, and had been Rector of this Parish 54 Years. The next Town in the Forest of *Dean*, is

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Newent, anciently call'd *Noent*. It derives its Name from an Inn, call'd, *The New Inn*, erected there for the Convenience of Travellers, passing to and fro out of *Wales* into *England*: For other Houses being added, it first became an Hamlet, and then a Town, as it now is, and that no inconsiderable one; for it hath a Weekly Market on *Fridays*, and four Fairs Yearly, viz. on the *Wednesdays* before *Easter* and *Whitsontide*, on *Lammas-Day*, and the *Virgin Mary's Nativity*, *Sept. 8*.

The Parish is very large, being 20 Miles in Compass, and hath several Gentlemen's Houses in it, with good Estates belonging to them, viz. of *John Bourn, Esq;* *Mr. Thomas Stokes*, *Mr. Stephen Skinner*, *Mr. Miles Beal*, *Mr. Thomas Masters*, and *Mr. Richard Poulton*. The Lands are good, Arable and Pasture.

The Manor of this Town was in King *Edward* the Confessor's Possession, and so remained in the Crown, till *Roger* Earl of *Montgomery* procured it of *William* the Conqueror, to be settled on the Church of *St. Mary de Corbeille* in *Normandy*, to pray for the Soul of his Father. King *Edward III.* being at War with *France*, seized this Manor into his Hands, as belonging to a Priory Alien; but King *Henry IV.* having founded a College at *Foderinghay* in *Northamptonshire*, for one Master, 12 Chaplains, eight Clerks, and 13 Choristers, settled this Manor upon it, as it continued to the Dissolution, when it was granted to *Sir Richard Lee*, 1 *Edward VI.* from whom it came to the *Wintours*, and from them to the *Foleys*, of whom the Lord *Foley* is the present Lord.

This Town hath divers Hamlets belonging to it; 1. *Compton-Tything*, in which is *Compton-House*, now the Seat of *Reginald Bray, Esq;* 2. *Carfwall*, the Estate of *William Pouncefort, Esq;* who hath an handsome Seat here. 3. *Waters-End*, the Estate of *Mr. Dobbins*. 4. *Hays*, the Estate of *William Wall, Esq;* who hath a Seat here. 5. *Stardens*. 6. *Malwick*, which comprehends *Okeley-Clifford*, *Okeley Pritchard*, and *Okeley Grandison*. 7. *Cugley*, the Estate of *Thomas Woodward, Esq;* whose Seat is here. 8. *Bouldefdon*, a Manor long in the Possession of a Family of that Name, but now is the Estate of *Walter Nourse*,

Nourse, Esq; who also is the Owner of the Manor of 9. *Chilcot*, or *Kilcot*, another Hamlet in this Parish.

The Church is a Vicarage, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, the Impropriation belongs to the Lord *Foley*, and is reckon'd worth 140 *l. per Annum*. There are divers Monuments in the Chancel, with Inscriptions on them, *viz.* for *Walter Nourse*, Esq; who gave a Rent-Charge of 50 *l. per Ann.* and other Lands in *Longford*, which he settled on Trustees for Charitable Uses; and *William Rogers*, of *Okeley*, who erected two Alms-Houses, and endow'd them with a Yearly Rent of 3 *l.*

There is also an Alms-House in this Town, with eight Dwellings and Gardens for poor People, Part of them erected by *Giles Nanfan*, of *Worcestershire*, Esq; and the rest by Mr. *Randal Dobbins* of this Town. Several others have also given considerable Sums in Charity to this Place. The next is

Newnham, a Market-Town, governed by a Mayor. The Market is on *Fridays* Weekly, and the Fairs on the Feasts of *St. Barnabas* and *St. Luke*. It consists of a Street of ancient Buildings. The Parish is eight Miles in Compass, and contains rich Arable and Pasture Grounds. It has divers Hamlets in it, *viz.* 1. *Rudle*, anciently belonging to the Abbey of *Glocester*, but at the Dissolution given to *William* Earl of *Pembroke*, and now the Estate of Mr. *Jones*. 2. *Cockshoot*, which is the Mansion of Mr. *Rolls*. 3. *Blaeyths-Court*, belonging to Mr. *Pyrk*, who has a Seat here. 4. *Stairs*, which is the Possession of *William Marwent*, Esq; and 5. *Hill-House*, the Estate of Mr. *Trigg*, who has a good House here.

The Manor of *Newnham* was given by King *Canute* to the *Benedictine* Abbey of *Purshore* in *Worcestershire*, *A. D.* 1018; but the Conqueror resum'd it, and granted it to *William*, the Son of *Baderon*, from whose Family it went to the *Bobuns*, Earls of *Hereford*, who held it many Generations, 'till being given to the Abbey of *Flaxey*, it was granted at the Dissolution to Sir *Anthony Kingston*, 36 *Henry VIII.* whose Posterity alienated it to *Henry* Lord *Stafford*, 2 *Maria I.* in whose Successor, of the same Name, it now is, who is now an Earl,
his

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his Father so created 4 *Jac.* II. and keeps a Court-Leet here.

The Church here is an Impropriation, valued at 40 *l. per Annum*, belonging to the City of *Glocester*, which farms it to the Curate at 8 *l. per Annum* for his Encouragement.

These are all the Market-Towns in this Part of the County, called *The Forest of Dean*. The next is

Marshfield, a Cloathing Town on the very Edge of *Wiltshire*, it contains one Street of old Buildings near a Mile long. It is govoned by a Bailiff. Here is a good Vicarage Church, with several Monuments and Inscriptions in the Isles and Chancel. In the South Isle the *Webbs* have a peculiar Burial-Place. The Living is in the Gift of *New College, Oxon*, to whom the Impropriation, worth 200 *l.* a Year, belongs. Here is an Alms-House well endowed, and a Chapel to it, founded by Mr. *Elias Crisp*, Alderman of *London*, likewise a Charity School, where twelve poor Children are taught at the Expençe of the Lord of the Manor. The Market is kept on *Tuesdays* Weekly, and the Fair on the 13th of *October* yearly. The Inhabitants drive on a good Trade in Malt, and are noted for their Cakes. The next Market Town, to the North-West of *Marshfield*, is

Sodbury, or *Chipping-Sodbury*, which stands on the Banks of the *Frome*; it is an ancient Borough made into a Corporation, consisting of a Mayor, six Aldermen, and twelve Burgessees, by King *Charles II.* in 1681. Sir *Robert Atkins* has given us a Copy of the Charter at large, *Hist. Gloc.* P. 662. The Town consists of several Streets, besides Lanes; it is a great Thorough-Fare, and hath many large Inns, which have a great Trade by the Carriage of Lime and Coal into *Cotesh-wold*: The Market is on *Thursdays* Weekly, and the Fairs on *Ascension Day*, and *June 24.* The Parish is but three Miles in Compass, consisting of good Meadow and Pasture, water'd on the North Side by a small Brook that runs into the *Frome*.

About the Reign of King *Henry III.* *William Green* of *Sodbury*, by Deed, gave *Gauntsfield* to the Burghers of
Sodbury,

Sodbury, and *Jordan Biskop* Lord of *Little-Sodbury*, near the same Time, did grant to them Common of Pasture for Cattle in *Dimersbed* and *Norwood*, so that the Burghers and Bailiffs have at this Time a Power to distribute 88 Cow Pastures, to as many Inhabitants of their Borough, but none to have more than one. They have also a Power to distribute, as they think fit, 80 Acres of Meadow to the Inhabitants of the Town, to hold for their and Wives Lives; and as they fall to grant them again in the like Manner.

The Church is a Chapel of Ease to *Old Sodbury*, the Building is large and hath an handsome spacious Isle on both Sides, with an high Tower at the West End, adorned with Battlements and Pinnacles.

Here is a Free-School, on which there is 30 *l.* a Year settled for the Salary of the School Master, besides other Gifts for the Repairing the Church and High-ways, putting out Apprentices, and other charitable Uses.

Wickware, the next Place to be spoken of, is a small Market Town, but a very ancient Corporation. It is govern'd by a Mayor, who is an Alderman ever after his Office is out. It has a weekly Market on *Mondays*, and two Fairs Yearly, *viz.* on *Lady-Day*, and *July 2.* The Profits of both which belong to the Mayor. The Parish is ten Miles in Compass, and consists chiefly in Pasture. It is well watered by two Brooks, over one of which is an handsome Stone Bridge, and the Waites of it afford Plenty of Coal.

Three Freemen belonging to *Briarick*, the Son of *Alder the Saxon*, held this Manor in the Confessor's Days, but lost it at the Conquest, the Conqueror giving it to *Maud* his Queen, who bestow'd it upon *Humphrid* her Chamberlain. King *John* gave it afterwards to *John de la War*, in whose Family it continued many Ages, 'till it was purchased of them by Sir *Robert Duce*, whose Grandson Sir *William Duce*, created Viscount *Down*, leaving no Child, his Sister and Heir being married to Mr. *Morton*, her Son, *Mathew Duce Morton*, Esq; created Lord *Ducie*, by his late Majesty King *George I.* became Heir of this Manor, and his Son, the present Lord *Ducie de Morton* is Lord of it.

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The Church is a Rectory of 80 *l. per Annum*, in the Patronage of the Lord *Ducie*. The Edifice is large, adorned with Battlements, having an Isle on the South Side, and two Chancels, the one belonging to the Minister, and the other to the Parish. The Tower at the West End is high, and adorned with Pinnacles. There are in the Church an Inscription for *Robert Spurt, Esq;* and a Tomb in the Chancel for Mr. *John Hicks*.

There are several smaller Gifts to this Parish; but one given by *Alexander Hosea* deserves our Observation. He was a poor Boy, and ran away from his Parents, but met with such Fortune in the World, that he grew wealthy, and gave 600 *l.* to this Parish to build a School House, endowing it with a very good House in *Grays-Inn-Lane* in *Holborn, London*, for the Maintenance of the School-Master; which Gift is settled by a Decree of Chancery.

There are four Hamlets belonging to this Parish, *viz.*
 1. *Bagstone*, which anciently gave Name to the Hundred. It belonged formerly to the Abbey of *Kingfwood*, but now is the Possession of Mr. *Hale*. 2. *Barbers-Court*, once a considerable Place, but now a Farm-House, belonging to Mr. *Richard Osborn*, of *Worsley* in the Parish of *Wotton-Under-Edge*. 3. *Wicks End*, where Mr. *Hicks* has a good House and Estate. 4. *Wicks-Odbury*, where was once a Chapel, but it is now quite demolished. The next Town is

Thornbury, to which belongs a large Parish, 20 Miles in Circumference, consisting of very rich Meadows, Pasture, and Arable, two Miles from the *Severn*, and watered with a small Brook that runs into it,

The Town hath a Mayor, twelve Aldermen and two Constables. The Aldermen are such Persons as have been Mayors. It hath a Market every *Saturday*, and three Fairs, *viz.* on the *Assumption* of the *Virgin Mary*, *August 15*, *Easter-Monday*, and the *Monday* before *St. Thomas's Day*, *December 21*.

In ancient Times there were great Dependencies upon this Manor, and the most considerable Gentry of the County were obliged to pay an annual Attendance at this Court, and the Abbot of *Tewksbury* was at this
 Time

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Time engaged to say Mass. Actions of considerable Value were try'd at this Court.

Here are to be seen the Foundations of a magnificent Castle, which *Edward Duke of Buckingham* design'd to erect *Anno 1511*, as appears from this Inscription over the Gate:

This Gate was begun by me Edward Duke of Buckingham, Earl of Hereford, Stafford and Northampton, in 1511, 2 Henry VIII.

But being beheaded before he had perfected his Design, he left it unfinished. This Town in the Grand Rebellion was fortified for the King by Sir *William St. Leger*, to curb the Garrison of *Glocester*.

The Church is a Vicarage, worth 100 *l. per Annum*, in the Patronage of *Christ-Church-College* in *Oxford*, to whom the Impropriation, formerly belonging to the Abbey of *Tewksbury*, was granted at the Dissolution by King *Henry VIII*.

There are three Chapelries belonging to this Church, *Oldbury*, *Rangworthy*, and *Talsfield*. The Building is large, and in the Form of a Cathedral, with spacious Isles on each Side, and a Cross. It has three Chancels, the biggest belongs to *Christ-Church*, that on the North to Mr. *Wyes*, and the other to the Parishioners,

The Tower at the West End is high and beautiful. In the Chancel is one raised Monument, cover'd with black Marble, for Mr. *Tindal*, and divers Inscriptions for the Family of the *Staffords*; and one in the North Isle for Mr. *Raymond*. Mr. *John Sprint*, Minister of this Parish, having been sometime disaffected with the Ceremonies of this Church, but convinc'd by Mr. *Button*, Archdeacon of *Glocester*, not only conform'd himself, but, by writing a Book, call'd *Cassander Anglicus*, induced many others to do the like.

They have four small Alms-Houses, for the Maintenance of 15 poor People; but two of them have little or no Endowment: The other two, built by Mr. *Slimbridge*, and Sir *John Stafford*, have Lands settled on them for an Allowance of one Shilling *per Week* to each,

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each, their Coals being to be provided by another Endowment, given by Mr. *Edwards*, who also built the Free-School, which is since endow'd by Mr. *White*, of this Place, with 14 *l.* per Annum.

There are several Hamlets in this Parish; viz. 1. *Oldbury* and *Cowel*, lately the Estate of the *Campneys*. 2. *Falfield*, belonging to the *Berkeleys*. 3. *Kington* and *Marlewood*, lately the Possession of the Lords *Stafford*, but now Mr. *Knight* is Lord of it. 4. *Moreton*, cum *Eastwood Park*, formerly the Estate of the Duke of *Buckingham*, but now of Sir *Robert Jenkinson*. The next Place we are to speak of, is

Wotton, or *Wotton Under-Edge*, a pretty Market-Town, somewhat to the N. E. of *Wickware*, before-mention'd.

The Parish is 12 Miles in Circumference, and consists of good Pasture and Arable Land. The Town is seated on a Rising-Ground, and hath for a long Time been famous for the Cloathing-Trade.

It is govern'd by a Person who bears the Title of a Mayor, and is Yearly chosen at the Court-Leet of the Earl of *Berkeley*; and every Person who has borne that Office, is reputed an Alderman for the Future. There is a Weekly Market kept here on *Fridays*, and a Fair Yearly, on the Feast of the *Holy Cross*, Sept. 14. This Town formerly gave Name to the Hundred, as appears by two Grants of it to the Earl of *Northumberland*, 1 *Mariae* I. and to *Robert* Earl of *Leicester*, 15 *Eliz.* but now *Berkeley* has gain'd the Preference, and the Hundred is call'd *Berkeley-Hundred*.

This Manor, call'd in *Domesday-Book*, *Untune*, was held of the Manor of *Berkeley*, in the Reign of *William* the Conqueror, *Roger de Berkeley* being then Lord of it, from whom the present Lord *Berkeley*, by Intermarriage, is descended. Many Contests were maintain'd between *James* Lord *Berkeley*, the Heir-Male of that Family, and *Richard Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, who married *Elizabeth*, the only Daughter and Heir of *Thomas* Lord *Berkeley*, his Predecessor; but, at length, the quiet Possession was yielded to the *Berkeley-Family*, and the Earl of *Berkeley* is the present Lord of this Manor.

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The Church is a Vicarage, worth 43 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* *per Annum*, paid Yearly, out of the Impropriation, by *Christ-Church College*, in *Oxford*, who are Patrons of the Vicarage, and receive all Manner of Tithes, which makes their Impropriation worth 200 *l.* *per Annum*. The Rectory did anciently belong to the Abbey of *Tewksbury*, but at the Dissolution was given by King *Henry VIII.* to *Christ-Church College* in *Oxford*, as it still remains. The Building is very large, and hath two large Isles on each Side, cover'd with Lead, and an handsome high Tower on the West End, adorn'd with Battlements and Pinnacles. It is dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and stands in the Tything of *Sinwell*.

In the Church are divers raised Tombs, Monuments, and Inscriptions, for *Thomas Lord Berkeley*, and his Lady, several Vicars of this Parish, Gentlemen, and Gentlewomen.

Many great Charities have been given to this Town, by Persons who were born here, or have had Estates in this Parish, the Chief of which are the Lady *Catherine*, Widow of *Thomas Lord Berkeley*, who erected a Free School in this Town, *A. D.* 1385, and endow'd it with 40 Marks Yearly; which Revenue is since increased, by Virtue of a Licence obtain'd at the same Time, to purchase Lands for the Maintenance of it.

Hugh Perry, Alderman of *London* in 1632, brought Water to this Town at his own Charge, and gave 1000 *l.* to buy Lands to erect and endow an Alms-House for six poor Men, and as many poor Women, and establish'd a weekly Lecture in the Parish Church. The Family of the *Daws* have been great Benefactors to this Town, and particularly Sir *Jonathan Daws*, late Sheriff of *London*, gave 1000 *l.* for the Relief of the Poor, and putting out their Children Apprentices; and his Sister's Sons, *William* and *Robert Hyet*, gave 600 *l.* for the same charitable Uses.

There are several Hamlets belonging to this Town, viz. 1. *Sinwell*, adjoining to the Town. Mr. *Webb* has a good House here. 2. *Bradley*, anciently the Possession of *Hugh de Bradley*, but now belonging to Mr. *Daws*, who has a large ancient Seat here. Several
Lands

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Lands in this Place were given by *Thomas Lord Berkeley*, to the Abbey of *Bristol*, of which the chief Messuage still retains the Name of *Canons-Court*; but since the Dissolution, they are settled on the Dean and Chapter of *Bristol*. 3. *Comb*, which anciently belong'd to the Abbey of *Burdesley* in *Worcestershire*; but, at the Suppression, was granted to *Thomas Smith*, 7 *Edward VI.* from whom it hath since pass'd to the *Davis's*, whose Female Heirs have translated it to other Families. 4. *Ridge*, which anciently belong'd to the Abbey of *Kingfwood*, but at the Dissolution was given to Sir *Nicholas Poyntz*, in whose Family it continued some Time. 5. *Symondsball*, which has continued in the Family of the *Berkeleys* ever since the Conquest, but under Lease to *Thomas Veel*, Esq; whose Family came into *England* with the Conqueror. 6. *Huntingford*, anciently in the Family of the *Veels*, who held it of the King, as of the Manor of *Grumbalds-Ash*. 7. *Wortley*, belonging anciently to the *Engaines*, but now to Mrs. *Hales*, of *Alderley*. Here was anciently a Chapel dedicated to St. *John*, and a Chantry in it.

The next Town we are to speak of, standing on the very Edge of the County, next *Wiltshire*, is call'd *Tetbury*, a considerable Market-Town, pleasantly seated on a Rising-Ground, and in a healthy Air, but Water is scarce there in a dry Summer, which puts the Inhabitants to a great Charge to procure it. The Town is handsomely built, and well frequented, and there is a considerable Weekly Market on *Wednesdays*, for which they have a large Market-House, in the Midst of the Town, which is a very great Convenience for the Yarn-Trade, for which the Market is most famous, tho' there are also good Quantities of Cheese, Bacon, and other Commodities sold here, for which there is a less Market-House. The Fairs are on *Ash-Wednesday*, and *Mary Magdalen's Day*, *July 22.* They choose a Bailiff Yearly, for the better Management of their Publick Revenues. At the End of the Town is a very high long Bridge, which is therefore call'd, *The Long Bridge*, half of it is in *Wiltshire*.

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This Parish is 10 Miles in Compass, and consists most of Arable Land. The Head of the River *Avon* rises in it, and runs thro' *Bath* and *Bristol*, into the *Severn*.

This Manor was held 400 Years by the *Berkeleys*, till *George* Lord *Berkeley* sold the Manor, Borough, and Tolls, Advowson, and Commonage, to the Inhabitants, who now enjoy them.

The Church is a Vicarage, and the Impropriation belongs to *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*. The Building is large and handsome, dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, and in it are divers Monuments, Effigies, and Inscriptions, for the *Braoses*, *Savages*, and *Gastrils*.

The Free-School is kept over the Church, and tho' it has but a small Endowment, *Dr. Tully*, Principal of *Edmund-Hall*, *Oxford*, a Person so famous for his Learning and Discipline, was Master of it, while *Oxford* was a Garrison. Here is also an Alms-House for eight poor People, built by *Sir Thomas Rumney*, but the Endowment is but small.

This Town was once fortified by a Castle, said to have been built by *Dunwallo Malmutius*, King of the *Britons*, about 2000 Years ago, but it is now so entirely demolished, that the Ruins of it are scarce visible. We are next to speak of

Dursley, seated on the River *Cam*, a Market-Town, whose Inhabitants were in old Time such sharpening Traders; that when any Person over-reach'd his Neighbour, or was worse than his Word, it was proverbially replied, *He was a Man of Dursley*. It is now a noted Cloathing-Town, and a Corporation, but sends no Representatives to Parliament; it is govern'd by a Bailiff, and four Constables. The Market is on *Thursdays* Weekly, and the Fairs are on *St. Mark's-Day*, *April 25*, and *St. Clement's-Day*, *November 23*. There was an old Castle in this Town, and a Field adjoining keeps the Memory of it, tho' the Castle is quite gone, being call'd *Castle-Field*.

The Manor and Castle of this Town was given to *Roger de Berkeley*, in the Time of *William* the Con-

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queror, and continued, without Interruption, in that Family, till the Reign of King *Edward IV.* when it descended to the *Wekys's*, the Posterity of an Heirefs of the *Berkeleys*: *Robert Wekys* sold it to the *Escourts*, 9 *Eliz.* and *Walter Escourt*, of *Lastborough*, is the present Lord; but it gives Title of Viscount to the Earl of *Berkeley*, whose eldest Son is always call'd Lord *Dursley*.

Near this Town is a Rock of Stone, without any Chop or Slit, of an incredible Durance, yet soft in hewing; it is call'd by the Inhabitants, *Puff-Stone*. The Walls of *Berkeley* Castle are built with it, and tho' they are above 600 Years old, no Decay is perceived in them.

The Church is a Rectory, worth 70 *l.* a Year. It formerly belong'd to the Abbey of *Glocester*, but was, in 1475, annexed to the Arch-Deaconry, as it now continues. There are two handsome Isles on each Side, and an handsome Spire at the West-End. It is dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*. One Mr. *Tanner* erected a Chantry in the South-Isle, and dedicated it to St. *James*, whence it is call'd *Tanner's-Chapel*. There is an Effigies of a Man, lying in the Nich of the Wall of it, suppos'd to be Mr. *Tanner* the Founder.

Mr. *Throgmorton Trotman* hath given 15 *l.* a Year to this Church, for a Weekly Lecture, which is duly paid by the *Haberdashers Company* in *London*; here are also some less Charities given by pious Christians, for the Repair of the Church, maintaining the Poor, and teaching poor Children to read.

There is a large Hamlet in this Parish, of 100 Houses, call'd *Woodmancot*, the Manor of which Place belong'd for many Years to the *Berkeleys*, but now Mr. *John Arundel* is Lord of it, and has a good House and Estate there. Nearer the *Severn* is

Berkeley, a Market-Town of Note. It is so call'd from *Berk*, a Birch Tree, and *Leas*, which signifies a Pasture. The Parish is the largest in the County, for taking in the Tythings, and several Appendices, it is 24 Miles in Compass, and consists of much rich Meadows, the *Severn* running by its Side for near six Miles.
good

good Pasture and Arable, which makes it famous for good Cheefe.

The Town is an ancient Borough, but sends no Members to Parliament, and has a Mayor, who is sworn at the Court-Leet of the Earl of *Berkeley*, and his Brethren, the Aldermen, among whom the Mayor is always one, when he is out of his Office. Here is a Market Weekly on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair on *May 3*. The Castle joins to it, and is a strong Building.

The Manor did anciently belong to the famous Nunnery of this Town, till *Godwin*, Earl of *Kent*, cast his Eye upon that fruitful Place, and contrived to debauch the Nuns, by sending his Nephew, a beautiful Youth, among them, that if he could effect his Design, he might beg their Possessions upon the Account of their Wickedness. The Trick prov'd successful, the young Man grew intimate with many of the Nuns, yea, with the Abbess herself, who prov'd with Child by him: Earl *Godwin* acquaints the devout King *Edward* with their Wickedness, who finding it true, upon a legal Inquisition, seized their Lands, and gave them to Earl *Godwin*. But as he met with a Check from his Lady immediately, who would not eat of the Bread that came from such ill-gotten Lands, so he enjoy'd not the Fruits of his Wickedness long; for Part of his Possessions, which were then a large fruitful Isle, was soon after irrecoverably swallow'd up by the Sea, and since retain the Name of *Godwin's-Sands*, and he and his whole Family not long after were rooted out of the Land.

William the Conqueror about this Time obtain'd the Crown, and gave the Manor to *Roger*, a *Norman*, who had assisted him, and thereupon took upon him the Name of *Roger de Berkeley*. He was a great Benefactor to the Priory of *Stanley St. Leonard's*, and in his latter Time became a shorn Monk there. He had no Children, and so this Manor descended to *William de Berkeley*, his Nephew. His Son *Roger* was violently ejected out of his Castle and Honour; but his Grandson, of the same Name, was restor'd to his Barony of *Dursey*, but the Manor of *Berkeley* was given to *Robert*

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Fitz Harding, whose Posterity have enjoy'd it ever since, having chang'd their Names to *Berkeley*, when they came to reside here. The present Earl is lineally descended from them, and is Lord of this Manor and Castle, term'd, in ancient Records, *The Honour of Berkeley*.

This Manor is one of the largest in Extent in *England*, most of the Towns in the Hundred, and many in other Places of the County, depending on it, in all near 30 Parishes. *Roger Lord Dursley* paid a Fee-Farm Rent to the King, of 500*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* which shews the Greatness of the Estate. The Lands at this Day held of this Manor, are esteem'd to be worth 30,000*l.* a Year. *Robert II.* Lord *Berkeley*, purchased a Charter of Fairs to be kept on this his Manor, so early as the First of King *John*.

Historians tell us, that King *Edward II.* being deprived of his Kingdom, by the Artifice of his Queen, was imprison'd in the Castle here, and put under the Custody of *Thomas Lord Berkeley*, who was allow'd 100 Shillings a Day for the King's Maintenance. He was thought to treat the King too kindly, and thereupon was commanded to deliver up the Castle, and his Royal Prisoner, to *John Lord Moltravers*, and *Thomas Gourney*, who murder'd him, being induc'd to it by the subtle Answer of *Adam*, Bishop of *Hereford*, whom they consulted about it, and he gave them this enigmatical Reply, capable of two contrary Senses.

Edvardum occidere nolite timere bonum est.

*To seek to shed King Edward's Blood,
Be not afraid, I think it good.*

This Sense the Bishop desired his Words might be understood in, as indeed they were, and so they inhumanly slew him, by running a red hot Spit up his Fundament. This the Bishop did out of Revenge, because he had been before fined for his Crimes by the King; but that he might secure himself from Blame, if this Order should be looked into afterwards, he left

it uncomma'd, and so it might be as well understood in this Sense :

*Don't dare to shed King Edward's Blood,
To be afraid I think it good.*

The Room where this bloody Fact was committed, is still to be seen at *Berkeley Castle*, tho' that Fortref is not so large by much as it has formerly been.

The Church here is a Vicarage, worth 120 *l. per Annum*, in the Patronage of the Earl of *Berkeley*. The Building is very large and handsome, with an Isle on each Side, a spacious Chancel, to which is joined a Chapel, now made the Burial-Place of the *Berkeley* Family, and an handsome Vestry, and a strong Tower. The Impropriation belongs to the Earl of *Berkeley*, and is worth 300 *l. per Annum*, but is at present vested in Mr. *North* and Mr. *Head*. It was anciently the Possession of the Abbey of St. *Austin* in *Bristol*, and at the Dissolution was granted by King *Henry VIII.* to the Dean and Chapter there, but is now become the Estate of the Earl of *Berkeley*, by Exchange.

In the Church is a very handsome Monument for *Thomas Lord Berkeley*, of white Marble, the Effigies of himself and his Lady lying on it ; he died *Anno* 1385. In the Chapel, on the South Side of the Chancel, there is also a stately Monument of white Marble, for *James Lord Berkeley*, whose Effigies, with his Son's, lies upon it in full Length ; he died *Anno* 1463. Here is also another stately Monument of white Marble, for *Henry Lord Berkeley*, who died in 1613. His Effigies and his Lady's lie at full Length upon it ; there are also some Inscriptions.

There are divers small Benefactions given to the Poor of this Parish ; and in 1697, Mr. *Samuel Thamer*, a Physician, gave certain Lands in *Olveston* and *Rockhampton*, worth 18 *l. per Annum*, for a Free-School in this Place.

There are eight considerable Hamlets, or Tythings, in this Parish ; viz. 1. The Borough of *Berkeley*, where Mr. *Raymond* hath an handsome House. 2. *Ham*, in

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which are *Clapton*, *Barrington*, *Whitly-Park*, *Peddington*, and *New-Park*. 3. *Hinton*, anciently call'd *Seven-Hanger*, and Part of *Halmore*. 4. *Alkington*, which contains *Swanley*, *Woodford*, *Rugbagge*, *Micklerwood-Chase*, *Wike*, and *Newport*, where was formerly a Fair. 5. *Stone*, which has a Chapel dedicated to *All Saints*. 6. *Hamfallow*, in which are *Mansel*, and Part of *Halmore*. 7. *Bradstone*, which gave Name to a Family who were the ancient Lords of it. 8. *Longbridge*, formerly a Rectory, but now swallow'd up by the Impropriation. Here was also a Priory founded by *Maurice Lord Berkeley*, in the Reign of King *Henry II.*

But the greatest Honour done this Town is, that the noble Family of the *Berkeleys* take both their Name and Title from it ; a Family whose Nobility can hardly be equall'd by any other in *England*, if by any in *Europe*, for they are descended of the Blood-Royal of *Denmark*, by *Harding*, their first Ancestor ; from the Dukes of *Normandy*, by *Eve*, Wife of the first *Robert* ; from the ancient *Saxons*, by *Alice*, the Daughter of the Lord *Dursley*, by *Elizabeth*, the Wife of *George Lord Berkeley* ; and from the Blood-Royal of *France and England*, by *Isabel*, Wife of the first *James Lord Berkeley* ; as also, from the House of *Saxony*, in *Germany* ; from *Patrick*, King of *Lemster* in *Ireland* ; and from some chief Families in *Spain*. They quarter in their Arms the Coats of 20 noble Families.

They have been Barons ever since the Reign of King *Henry II.* who took this Manor of *Berkeley* from *Roger de Berkeley*, because he had assisted King *Stephen* with great Supplies of Money, and gave it to *Robert Fitz-Harding*, the Original of this Family, as before-mention'd, whom he also call'd to Parliament as a Peer, 1 Reg. They continued Barons for many Successions, but at length obtained an higher Degree of Honour.

William Lord Berkeley being created Viscount *Berkeley*, 21 *Edward IV.* and two Years after made a Privy-Counsellor. He was in the like Favour with King *Richard III.* who made him Earl of *Nottingham* ; but he entering into the Interest of the *Lancastrians*, and joining with the Duke of *Buckingham*, in endeavouring

to dethrone King *Richard*, he was forced to fly into *Britanny*, to *Henry* Duke of *Richmond*, with whom he staid till the Duke was made King, by the Name of *Henry VII.* In this Reign he was much in Favour, and was constituted Earl-Marshal of *England*, with a Limitation of that Office to the Heirs-Male of his Body, 1 *Henry VII.* and a little after was created Marquis of *Berkeley*, 4 *Henry VII.* He had three Wives, but no Heir survived him; wherefore

Maurice, his Brother, third Son of *James* Lord *Berkeley*, and fifth of that Name, succeeded him, but inherited little or nothing of the ancient Estate, because his Brother *William*, the last Lord, being angry at his Match with a Person of mean Parentage, (*viz.* *Isabella*, Daughter of *Philip Mead*, an Alderman of *Bristol*) had given all his Lands from him, and particularly settled the Castle and Honour of *Berkeley* upon King *Henry* and his Heirs; but this Gentleman being a diligent and prudent Man, recovered great Part of the ancient Estate again, by looking into his Brother's Grants, which were very defective, and discreetly managing Suits of Law with the Occupiers of them. He had three Sons and a Daughter, by his Lady, *viz.* *Maurice*, *Thomas*, and *James*, and *Anne*.

Maurice succeeded him in his Estate, and being a Commander in *Gascony*, and after Governor of *Calais*, King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 14, made him a Baron by Writ; for the Barony, which belong'd to the Castle of *Berkeley*, was in the King's Hands. He left no Heirs, so

Thomas V. his Brother, was his Heir. He was made Constable of *Berkeley* Castle, tho' it was still in the Crown. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *Marmaduke Constable*, by whom he had Issue two Sons, *Thomas* and *Maurice*, and two Daughters named *Mariel*, married to Sir *Robert Throgmorton*, and *Joan*, married to Sir *Nicholas Pointz*.

Thomas, his eldest Son, succeeded him, and was VIth of that Name. He had about 20 Abbeyes and Priories in his Gift, which held of him more than Eighty Knights Fees, and paid Reliefs and Escuage for them, besides Contributions towards making his Sons Knights,

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and marrying his Daughters ; all which Privileges were lost by the Dissolution. He left one Daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to the Earl of *Ormond*, but had a Son born after his Death, named

Henry, who was Heir to his Lands, and Honour. *Maurice*, his Uncle, was so angry at his Mother's being with Child, that he sought to destroy her, by firing her House ; but Providence disappointed his wicked Design. This Lord, by the Death of King *Edward VI.* without Male Issue, came into Possession of *Berkeley* Castle, and the Lands thereunto appertaining, which *Thomas* Lord *Berkeley* had settled on the Crown above sixty Years before. Whereupon, 5 *Mariae I.* he was summon'd to Parliament in Right of his ancient Barony. He lived to a great Age, and having survived his Son and Heir *Thomas*, left his Grandson

George to succeed him, who marrying *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Coheir of Sir *Michael Stanhope* of *Sudburn* in *Suffolk*, by her had two Sons, *Charles*, who was drowned at Sea, and

George, who being his only Son remaining, succeeded him. He was one of the Lords of the Privy-Council to King *Charles II.* who made him Viscount *Dursley*, and Earl of *Berkeley*. He had two Sons, *Charles*, who was made a Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of King *Charles II.* and afterwards Lord *Dursley* in his Father's Life Time. He was employed in several foreign Embassies ; and *George*, one of the Prebendaries of *Westminster*.

Charles succeeded his Father in 1698. He was one of the Lords Justices, and General-Governor of *Ireland* in 1699, and 1700, a Lord of the Privy Council to King *William III.* and Queen *Anne*. He died in 1710, and left one Son and two Daughters, Lady *Elizabeth* married to Sir *John Germain*, still living, and Lady *Mary*, married to Mr. *Chambers*, of *Hanwell* in *Middlesex*, deceased. His Son, whose Name was

James, succeeded to his Honour and Estate, who applied himself to Maritime Affairs, became one of the Admirals of the Fleet, and first Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, in which Post he died. He had been
sum-

summoned to Parliament, under the Name and Title of the Lord *Berkeley*, in his Father's Life Time, was one of the Lords of the Privy Council, and Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter. He married the Lady *Louisa*, Daughter of the Duke of *Richmond* and *Lennox*, by whom he had one Son and a Daughter, the latter married *Anthony Henly* of the *Grange* in *Hampshire*, Esq; and the other,

Augustus, succeeded him in Honour and Estate. He married, in the Year 1744, Miss *Drax*, one of the Maids of Honour to her Royal Highness the Princess of *Wales*, and Daughter of *Henry Drax*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Wareham* in *Dorsetshire*; the Earl of *Berkeley* is at this Time one of the Knights Companions of the ancient Order of the Thistle, Custos Rotulorum and Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Gloucester*, Constable of *St. Briavels*, in the Forest of *Dean*, and Keeper of the Deer and Woods in the said Forest. The next Town we are to speak of, is

Minching-Hampton, i. e. The Monastery of *Hampton*, so called because it belonged to the Monastery of Nuns, called *Minchins*, at *Caen* in *Normandy*. *Aldred* Bishop of *Worcester*, gave it to the Monks of *Worcester* before the Conquest, A. D. 1061; but when the *Norman* prevailed, and got the Throne, *Roger de Ivory* begged it of him, and took it from the Monastery; which Sacrilege, (says *Heming*, a Monk of *Worcester*) God soon punished him for; for he fell into Disgrace with the Conqueror, who seized all his Lands, and gave this Manor to the Nuns of *Caen* in *Normandy*, in whose Possession it continued, 'till King *Henry V.* suppressed the Alien Monasteries, and settled it upon his stately Nunnery of *Sion* in *Middlesex*.

One of the Abbesses of *Caen* purchased a Grant of a Market, and two Fairs, 53 *Henry III.* which are still continued, the Market being kept on *Tuesdays*, and the Fairs on *October 18*, and the *Monday* after *Trinity*.

After the Suppression of the Abbeyes, this Manor was granted to *Andrew Lord Windsor*, in Exchange for certain Lands of that Lord's near *Hampton-Court*, in whose Family it continued, 'till *Thomas Lord Windsor* sold

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fold it to Mr. *Samuel Shepherd*, whose Son *Philip* is the present Lord, and has a large House here, with a Park, near the Church, and a good Estate in this and the neighbouring Parishes.

The Church is a Rectory, worth 200 *l.* a Year. The Advowson was anciently in the Abbess of *Caen* and *Sion*, but was given at the Dissolution to *Henry*, Earl of *Northampton*, and others, but now is in Mr. *Shepherd*. The Parish of *Rodborough* is annexed to this Rectory. The Building is large, in the Form of a Cross. It hath Isles on each Side, and a Tower with Battlements in the Middle.

This Parish is pretty large, consisting most of Arable, and bounded on the North by the *Stroud*, and on the South by the Brook *Avening*. It hath 12 Hamlets belonging to it, and a large Common, call'd *Amberley*. The next Market Town is

Stanley St. Leonard, so call'd from the Priory dedicated to that Saint, to distinguish it from the other *Stanley* adjoining, call'd *Stanley-Kings*, because a *Mercian* King had anciently a Palace there. There are still remaining some Ruins of the Priory, which was for *Benedictine* Monks, founded by *Roger de Berkeley*, Anno 1146.

It is a small Market-Town, the Market is on *Saturdays* Weekly, and the Fairs (which were granted by King *Edward II.* and renewed in 1620) are kept on *November 6*, and the *Saturday* after *St. Swithin's Day*.

Godric and *Wifod* held this Manor in the Reign of King *Edward* the Confessor, and *Radulph de Berchelai* in the Conqueror's Time, whose Descendants possess'd it for many Successions, as low as the Reign of King *Richard II.* The Family of the *Wekys* are found to be Lords of it, 4 *Reg. Edward IV.* and continued long so; but at present *William Whitmore*, is Lord of it.

The Church is an Impropriation, worth 60 *l. per Annum*; Mr. *Sandford* is the Impropiator. The Building is in the Form of a Cross, with a Tower in the Middle, and dedicated to *St. Swithin*. We are next to speak of

Stroud,

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Stroud, on the N. E. of *Stanley*, a little Market-Town, famous for Cloathing, and particularly for dying of Scarlet, which perhaps may be imputed to the Clearness of the Water. It stands upon an Hill, and is the chief Residence of the Clothiers of those Parts, whose Trade, it is said, amounts to 50,000 *l. per Annum*, some making 1000 Cloths a Year for their own Share. The Market is kept on *Fridays*, and there are two Fairs, viz. on *May 1*, and *August 10*; Sir *Robert Atkyns* has the Profits of them. The Manor was anciently in the *Whittingtons*, but is now divided amongst several considerable Freeholders.

This Church was anciently a Chapel of Ease to *Bisley*. It is now an Impropriation, vested in the Earl of *Coventry*, who pays 10 *l. per Annum* to the Curate, who is otherwise maintain'd by the Contributions of the Parishioners, being licens'd, after their Nomination, by the Bishop. The Building is 90 Feet long, and 40 broad, with an high Spire Steeple at the West End, and a Tower in the Middle. The Chancel is 33 Feet long, and 16 wide.

Mr. *Webb* of the *Hill* has given 30 *l. per Annum* to this Parish, for the Maintenance of a School-Master, who is to have 10 *l. per Annum* of it, and the other 20 *l.* is to put out poor Children Apprentices, and other charitable Uses, mention'd in the Deed of Gift. Here is also 17 *l. per Annum* given for the Repair of the Church, and if there be any Overplus, it is to be bestow'd on the Poor, who are also endow'd with several other less Charities.

To this Parish belong four Hamlets; viz. 1. *Upper-Lypiat*, anciently the Lordship of the *Mansels*, but now of Mr. *Stephens*, whose Ancestors purchased it in the Reign of King *James I.* He has a large Seat here, with a Chapel adjoining. 2. *Lower-Lypiat*, the ancient Seat of the *Freams*, but now, or late, of *Charles Cox*, Esq; one of the Judges of *Wales*, and not many Years ago a Member for the Borough of *Cirencester*. 3. *Pakenhill*, the Manor of the *Warners*, who have been Lords of it ever since 17 *Car. I.* and have a good House here. 4. *Stain-Bridge*. There was anciently another *Lypiat*, which

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which belonged to the Knights-Hospitalers of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*, and was at the Suppression, 38 *Henry VIII.* given to *John Pope*. A little below this Town, the *Stroud* receives a little Rill, which comes from

Painswick, the next Market-Town we are to mention, thought to be the wholesomest Air in this County. It takes its Name from the *Pains*, an ancient Family, who were Lords of it for some Time ; but at length it pass'd by the Marriage of a Coheiress, to the *Moncdensy's*, and from them to *Audomar de Valencia*, Earl of *Pembroke*, who purchased a Weekly Market, to be kept on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair on the Eve of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, *Sept. 8*, as they still continue, with another Fair on *Whitson-Tuesday*. The *Ferninghams* are now Lords of it, who have a good House and Park.

The Church is a Vicarage, of 120 *l. per Annum* ; the Advowson of it belonged formerly to the Priory of *Lanthony*, as did also the Impropriation ; but after the Dissolution, the former was granted, first to *Thomas Lord Seymour*, and after his Attainder, to Sir *Christopher Hatton*, whose Nephew sold it to Sir *Henry Winston*, of whom it was purchased, in the Name of Trustees, for the Benefit of the Inhabitants, who are now the Patrons. The latter is vested in divers Proprietors.

The Building is large and handsome, and hath a North Isle, and neat Spire at the West End. There are two Chancels, the biggest of which belongs to the Impropiator, and hath in it a handsome Monument for *Dr. Seaman*, Chancellor of that Diocese : The least was a Chantry Chapel, and has in it a handsome Monument for Sir *William Kingston*, Lord of the Manor.

The Parish is 12 Miles in Compass, consisting of good Arable and Pasture, thro' which a Brook runs into the *Stroud*. It has four Hamlets belonging to it ; viz. 1. *Edge-Tything*. 2. *Spondbed-Tything*, granted by the Crown to Sir *William Kingston*, 32 *Henry VIII.* and now is in the *Ferninghams*. 3. *Sheepscornb*, where is a Gallows, kept in Memory of its antient Privileges. 4. *Stroud-End*, where Mr. *Webb* of the *Hill* has a good House and Estate.

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The Manor of *Ebworth*, in this Parish, belonged anciently to the Abbey of *Glocester*, 17 *Edward III.* but now is the Estate of Mr. *Wood*, the Heir of the *Woods of Brookrup.*

Kinsborow-Hill, called also *Castle-Godwin*, is an ancient Fortification, on a very steep Hill, in this Parish, from whence there is a large Prospect of the *Severn*, and the Vale beneath. It is surrounded by double Trenches. The Name is derived from *Kynemares-Barrow*, which, in the Saxon Language, signifies, *The King's Hill.* The next Place we are to treat of, is

Lechlade, a small Market-Town, on the Confines of *Berkshire* and *Oxfordshire.* It is so called from the River *Leche*, which runs thro' it, and empties itself into the River *Thames.* The Monkish Writers have chang'd its Name into *Latin-Lade*, to support their fabulous Story, that it was of old a Latin University, and *Creeklade*, on the other Side of the River, a *Greek* University.

Siward, a Baron, held *Lechland* in the Confessor's Reign, and *Henry de Ferrariis*, in the Reign of the Conqueror, in whose Posterity this Manor remained, till *Isabel*, the only Daughter and Heir of *Hugh de Ferrariis*, 9 King *John*, marrying to *Roger Mortimer*, translated it into that Family. In the Reign of King *Henry III.* it was in the Crown.

Here is a small Market on *Tuesdays*, Weekly, and a Fair Yearly, on *St. Lawrence's Day*, *August 10*, to which Saint the Church is dedicated. *Isabel de Ferrariis*, before-mention'd, built a Nunnery in this Town, and the Duke of *Clarence* a Priory of *Black Canons.*

It is probable that this was anciently a *Roman* Town, on the *Thames*, for a very plain *Roman* Road runs from hence to *Cirencester.* An antient Building was a few Years ago discover'd, by digging in a Meadow near the Town; it is 50 Feet long, 40 broad, and four high, supported with 100 Brick Pillars, curiously inlaid, with Stones of divers Colours, of Tesseraiick Work, and supposed to be a *Roman* Bath. We are next to speak of

Fairford,

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Fairford, a small Market-Town, so call'd from the large River *Coln*, which runs thro' it, and was anciently fordable, tho' now, for the more easy Passage of Travellers, there are two handsome Stone Bridges built over it. It hath a Weekly Market on *Thursdays*, and three Fairs Yearly, viz. on the *Invention of the Cross*, May 3, July 28, and *All Saints*, November 1. The Parish is 10 Miles in Compass, consisting of rich Arable, Pasture, and Meadow, and distinguished by the Boroughs, *East-End*, and *Mill-Town End*.

There must have been many considerable Warlike Actions in this Place, tho' our Histories do not mention them, because many Medals and Urns are often dug up, and there are several Barrows, supposed to be raised over the Slain, in the adjoining Fields.

The Manor of *Fairford* was held by *Brictric* the *Saxon*, in King *Edward* the Confessor's Reign, but *William* the Conqueror gave it to *Maud* his Queen. How it was alienated from the Crown is not known, but we find that *Richard de Clare*, Earl of *Glocester* and *Hertford*, held it in the Reign of King *Henry III.* and that it pass'd from his Family to the *Dispencers*, Earls of *Glocester*, *Beauchamps*, Earls of *Warwick*, and King *Henry VII.* by the Female Heirs. *John Tame*, Merchant of *London*, purchased it of that King, having taken a Prize Ship, bound for *Rome*, wherein he found a great Quantity of fine painted Glafs, he brought both the Glafs and Workmen into *England*, and built this Church for the Sake of the Glafs, which he placed in it, and dedicated it to the Virgin *Mary*. The Manor continued some Time in his Family, but was sold by the Coheiresses of *Edmund Tame*, the last Heir Male, to Sir *Henry Unton*, and *John Crake*, who alienated it to the *Tracy's*, of whom *Andrew Barker*, Esq; purchased it, in whose Posterity it still remains.

The Church is a Vicarage, worth 70 *l. per Annum*, in the Presentation of the Dean and Chapter of *Glocester*, who, since the Dissolution of the Abbey of *Tewksbury*, are also the Impropiators, and lease out the Tithes. The Building is large and spacious, being 125 Feet long, and 55 Feet broad, with a very handsome Tower in the Mid-

Middle, well adorned with Pinnacles. It hath three Chancels, which belong, the Northern to the Lord of the Manor, the Middle to the Impropiator, and the Southern to the Vicar ; and a good Vestry.

The Windows of this Church are much admired for the Painted Glass, which, notwithstanding the great Havock made of such Ornaments of Churches, by Men of imprudent Zeal, in the late rebellious Times, were preserved by the Care of Mr. *Oldisworth* the Impropiator, and others, not by turning them Upside down, as some suppose (for their heady Zeal never minded which End was upwards, if they were but Images and Painting) but by securing them in some private Place, till the Church again began to flourish, at King *Charles II's* Restoration.

There are 28 large Windows, curiously painted, with the Stories of the *Old* and *New Testament*: The Painting was designed by *Albert Durer*, an *Italian* Master, and the Colours are so lively, especially the Drapery, and some of the Figures so well drawn, that Sir *Anthony Vandyke* affirmed, that the Pencil could not exceed them.

The Parts of the *Old Testament* that are represented in them, are, The Serpent tempting *Eve* ; God appearing to *Moses* in a Flame of Fire, in the Bush, when he kept *Jethro* his Father-in-Law's Sheep ; the Angel conducting *Joshua* to War ; *Gideon's* Fleece ; and the Queen of *Sheba* come to try *Solomon's* Wisdom : In another, King *David* sitting in Judgment upon the *Amalekite*, who cut off *Saul's* Head. In a third, *Sampson* slaying the *Philistines* with the Jaw-Bone of an *Ais*, killing the Lion that assaulted him, and *Dalilah* cutting off his Hair, to betray him to the *Philistines* ; as also, *Solomon* sitting in Judgment between the two Harlots, concerning the live and dead Child : And in three others, the Figures of the 12 Major Prophets.

The Story of the *New Testament* takes up the greatest Part of them : The first contains the History of the Angel's appearing to *Zacharias* ; *Joseph* and *Mary* contracted ; the Angel visiting *Mary*, who, having conceived, went to her Cousin *Elizabeth*. The Second re-
presents

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presents the Birth of Christ in a Stable ; the Shepherds and Wise-men visiting him there ; *Herod* expecting the Return of the latter ; Christ circumcised ; the Virgin *Mary* purifying ; and *Simeon* taking Christ in his Arms. In a Third, *Joseph* is flying into *Egypt* ; *Herod* slaying the Male Children of *Bethlehem* ; the Assumption of the Virgin *Mary* ; and *Joseph* and she seeking *Jesus* at the Feast. In a Fourth is portrayed Christ's Transfiguration ; *Mary* anointing his Head with a precious Ointment ; his Disciples carrying Ointments and Spices to embalm his dead Body ; the Angels telling them he was risen ; and his Appearance to *Mary Magdalen*. In a Fifth, Christ riding to *Jerusalem* on an Ass ; *Zacchæus* and the People strewing Palm-Branches in the Way ; the Children crying *Hosanna* ; Christ praying to his Father in the Garden, to remove the Cup of his Passion ; *Judas* coming to betray him ; *Pilate* sitting in Judgment, and washing his Hands ; Christ crucified between the Thieves ; the Women standing by, and *Roman* Soldiers watching him. In the Sixth, *Joseph* of *Arimathæa* begging Christ's Body, and receiving it ; *Nicodemus* and others laying it in the Sepulchre ; the Darkeness at Christ's Passion ; and *Michael* fighting with the Devil.

In some other Windows are represented, 1. Christ's travelling to *Emmaus*, and his appearing to the two Disciples in the Way ; his Appearance to the Eleven, when *Thomas* was absent ; and to *Thomas*, who then believ'd ; 2. The Disciples going a Fishing, and catching nothing ; Christ's Appearance to them, and directing them to cast their Net on the right Side of the Ship, where they catch'd so many that their Net broke ; the Fire, Grid-iron, and Fish broiling, are also painted ; as also Christ's Ascension, the Disciples gazing up to Heaven, and the Holy Ghost sent in the Shape of fiery Tongues.

In the West Window our Saviour is represented, sitting in Judgment, all the Cherubims and Host of Heaven sitting round about him, and St. *Michael* holding the Balance of Justice ; the Dead are rising out of their Graves, and the Angels assisting them ; St. *Peter* stands ready to let the Righteous into Heaven, having his Keys in his Hand ; and when they depart from the Judgment,

Judgment-Seat, they are cloathed with White, and have Crowns on their Heads. On the other Side, Hell is represented, in which is the great Devil, with large red and white Teeth, and the Damn'd are falling, some headlong into it, and others are carried on the Devil's Back ; and *Dives* is seen crying to *Lazarus*, who appears at a Distance in *Abraham's Bosom*.

In the rest of the Windows are many Things which happen'd after Christ's Ascension. 1. The 12 Apostles drawn at large, with their Names, and the Articles of the Creed, said to be made by each of them severally. 2. The four Evangelists at large, viz. *Matthew*, *Mark*, *Luke*, and *John*, who are writing their Gospels. 3. Four of the principal ancient Fathers of the Church, viz. *St. Jerome*, *St. Gregory*, *St. Ambrose*, and *St. Austin*. 4. In the four upper Windows of the Middle Isle, on the South Side, are the Worthies who have preserved the Church ; and, in the four opposite, the Persecutors who have sought to destroy it.

There are divers Monuments in this Church, most of them for the Family of the *Tames*. *John Tame*, Esq; who died in 1500, and was the Founder of the Church, lies buried on the North Side, in a raised Marble Monument, on which his Effigies is engraved ; and on the Pavement, near it, are these Lines :

*For Jesus's Love, pray for me,
I may not pray, now pray ye,
With a Pater-Noster, and an Ave,
That my Sins releas'd may be.*

Sir Walter Buckle, and *Roger Ligon*, Esq; who both successively married the last Mr. *Tame's* Widow, Mrs. *Tracy*, Mr. *Somerville*, Mr. *Oldisworth*, &c. have also Monuments in it, and the Chancel.

Divers Charities are also given to this Church and Parish ; of which, the most considerable were by the Lady *Mico*, who gave 400 *l.* to bind out four Apprentices Yearly. Mrs. *Farmer*, Daughter to the Lord *Lempster*, gave 1000 *l.* to be laid out in Land, to main-

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tain a Lecture every *Sunday* in the Afternoon, and to pay 10 *l.* a Year to a Schoolmaster, to teach 20 poor Children to read and write; both to be nominated by Mr. *Barker*: She also gave 200 *l.* to be laid out in mending and wiring the Windows of the Church. A little below this Town the *Coln* joins the *Thames*, which brings us soon to the *Leche*, a small River, rising near *Hampnet*, and after a short Course, falling into the *Thames* near *Lechlade*, where this last River begins to be navigable. Near the Head of this River, lies

Northleche, a Market-Town, governed by a Bailiff and two Constables; the Market is on *Wednesdays* Weekly, and the Fair on *St. Peter's Day*, *June 29*. The Parish is nine Miles in Compass, and consists mostly of Arable Land. The River *Leche* runs thro' it.

The famous *Roman Highway*, call'd the *Fosse*, which coming out of *Warwickshire*, enters this County at *Lemington*, goes through this Town.

Here is a Vicarage Church, large and spacious, having Isles on each Side, and handsome Windows, with a large Tower. The Manor, at the Dissolution of the Abbies, was given to a Layman, and is now in Sir *Ralph Dutton*, of *Sherburn*; but the Rectory and Advowson were given to the Bishoprick of *Glocester*.

There are several Alms-Houses in this Parish, but only one of Note, built by *Thomas Dutton*, Esq; for six poor Women, who are allow'd 1 *s.* 8 *d.* per Week each, for their Maintenance. He gave 100 *l.* more for charitable Uses, in his last Will. *William Dutton*, Esq; gave also a great House in this Town, for the Use of the Poor, and 200 *l.* in Money.

But the Grammar-School establish'd in this Town, by *Hugh Westwood*, Esq; is the most considerable. He gave the Impropriation of *Chedworth*, worth 80 *l.* per Annum, for the Maintenance of it, that all the Children of the Town should be taught free. It is commonly reported, that this charitable Gentleman fell afterwards into a poor Condition, and desired that he might be Master of his own School, but could not obtain that Favour of the Trustees. By a Decree in Chancery, 4 *Jac. I.* the School was settled on *Queen's Col-*

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College in *Oxford*. About six Miles N. E. of *Glocester*, lies the next Place to be mention'd, call'd

Cheltenham, a Market-Town, which still drives a considerable Trade in Malt, but not so large as formerly.

The Market is on *Thursdays* Weekly, and the Fairs on the Feast of St. *James*, *July 25*, and *Holy Thursday*. The Parish is 10 Miles in Compass, and consists of good Pasture and Arable. The Brook *Chilt*, which gives Name to the Place, rises at *Dowdswell*, and runs thro' this Parish into the *Severn*.

King *Edward* the Confessor held *Cheltenham*, which paid him a Yearly Rent of 9 *l.* 5 *s.* and 3000 Loaves for his Dogs; but it paid more to the Conqueror, *viz.* 20 *l.* Yearly Rent, and 16 *s.* for the Bread for the Dogs. King *Henry III.* granted this Manor and Hundred to *William Long-Espee*, Earl of *Salisbury*; but the Fairs and Markets were given to the Inhabitants by the same King. *William* Earl of *Salisbury*, Grandson of the former Earl, forfeiting his Estate by going out of the Land without Leave, the King seized this Manor, and granted it to the Priory of *Fischamp* in *Normandy*; but being again seized, as belonging to a Priory Alien, it was settled on the Nunnery of *Sion* in *Middlesex*, which held it till the Dissolution, when it came to the Crown again, which held it many Years, but at last it came to the *Duttons*, of which Family, Sir *Ralph Dutton*, of *Sherburn*, the present Lord, is descended.

Here is a good Church, in Form of a Cross, with Isles on each Side, rising in the Middle, noted for a good Ring of Bells: But what is more remarkable, is, that the Minister is to be nominated by, and must be a Fellow of *Jesus-College, Oxon*, (tho' the Vicarage is but 40 *l.* a Year) but approv'd of by the Earl of *Gainsborough*, and he cannot hold it more than six Years. Here is a Free-School, an Hospital, and other less Charities.

The Hospital and School were erected in 1578, by *Richard Pates*, of *Glocester*, Esq; The Hospital is to maintain six poor People, who are allow'd each of them 12 *d.* per Week, and the School-Master and Usher

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the remaining Part of the Endowment, which is 60 *l.* *per Annum*, given to support this Charity. *Corpus Christi* College, in *Oxford*, the Governors of it, have added 5 *l.* a Year more to it. There are also some small Tenements in this Town, which are given for the same Use.

The Mineral Waters lately discover'd here, are likely to make *Cheltenham* much frequented, there being no less than five Peers of the Realm, with Abundance of Persons of Distinction there the last Year, [1743] of whom the first was the late Duke of *Argyll*. The Waters here, which are of the *Scarborough* Kind, were first found out by the Flocks of all the neighbouring Pigeons going thither to provoke their Appetites, as well as to quench the uncommon Thirst of those salacious Birds. A Physician of Credit and Experience, who had made all the common Trials of them, and observed their Effects on many Persons of various Constitutions, and in different Distempers, who had drank them, says, That on Evaporation, they were found to contain, in a Gallon, eight Drachms of a nitrous Salt, with two Drachms of an alcalious Earth; that they were compounded of a large Quantity of Nitre, to which they owed their purgative Virtue; a light Sulphur, which fetid Dejections manifested; and a volatile Steel, discoverable by a transparent blue Colour, when mixed with an Infusion of Nut-Galls: Alcalious Spirits have no Effect on them, but they ferment with Acids. He farther adds, That there might be found some other Materials in their Composition, perhaps, if more minutely examined, and tortured; but that these mention'd Principles were evident, and incontestable, and were sufficient to account for all their Effects and Operation; the others, if there be any, being of little Efficacy in the Operation, they empty the Bowels, according to their Dose, but gently, mildly, and easily, without Sicknefs, Nausea, Gripes, or causing great Lowness, far beyond any artificial Purges whatsoever. They give a good Appetite, an easy Digestion, and quiet Nights, in all Nephritick and Gouty Cases, when not under the Fit; in all Rheumatick, Schrophulous, Scorbutic, or Leprous Cases; but especially in Spermatic, Urinary,

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or Hæmorrhoidal Cafes, he thinks them sovereign, and not to be match'd. In a Word, in all Inflammatory Cafes, of whatever Kind, and whatever Part, he thinks them one of the most salutary Means which can be used. Those of pretty strong Nerves, and firm Constitutions, bear them with high Spirits, great Pleasure, and Profit; but they do not at all suit with those of weak Nerves, Paralytick, Hypochondriack or Hysterick Disorders, or those who are subject to any Kind of Fits, Cramps, or Convulsions; they ruffle such too much, as generally all Purgatives do. He thinks they have a great Affinity to the *Scarborough* Waters, and might do great Cures in most Chronical Distempers, if Exercise, and a proper Regimen, were directed with them.

There are several Hamlets belonging to this Parish; viz. 1. *Arles*. 2. *Aston*. 3. *Westal*. 4. *Naunton*. 5. *Sandford*. The next Place we are to speak of, is

Stow on the Woud, call'd, generally in all Records, *Stow St. Edward*, a Market-Town, standing N. E. of *Cheltenham*, and near the North Banks of the River *Windrush*. The Market is on *Thursdays* Weekly, and the Fairs on *May* 1, and *October* 13, being the Translation of *St. Edward*. The Parish is 12 Miles in Compass, consisting of Meadow, Arable, and Pasture. The Fairs are famous for Hops, Cheese, and Sheep, of which last, it is said, 20,000 have been sold at one Fair; the Toll of which, and the Markets, is computed at 80 *l. per Annum*.

This Manor belonged anciently to the Abbey of *Evesham* in *Worcestershire*, which held it to the Dissolution, when it was granted to *Thomas Lord Seymour*; but upon his Attainder, reverting to the Crown, was granted, 4 *Eliz.* to the *Chamberlains*, of which Family, *Edmund Chamberlain*, of *Maugersbury*, Esq; was lately the Lord. He was High Sheriff of this County in the Year 1705.

The Church is a Rectory, worth 150 *l. per Annum*. The Building is large, and standing on an Hill, the Tower being high, is seen at a great Distance. *Ail-mere*, Earl of *Cornwal* and *Devonshire*, built this Church,

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on a Spot of Ground call'd, *St. Edward's Close*, whence, we may suppose, it was call'd *Stow St. Edward*.

There is an handsome Marble Monument in this Church, for *John Chamberlain*, Esq; who died in 1688, and divers Inscriptions for others of the same Family. In the Chancel also there is a Monument for *Hastings Kyte*, a Captain in the Army of King *Charles I.* who was slain near this Place, in 1645, and an Inscription for *Mr. Wild*, Rector of this Town; who died in the Year 1673.

Ailmere, Earl of *Cornwal*, before mention'd, erected an Hospital here, valued at 25 *l.* 4 *s.* 8 *d.* and Sir *William Martin* gave the *Glean Alley*, in *St. Olave's* Parish in *Southwark*, worth then but 18 *l.* *per Annum*, now it pays 40 *l.* *per Annum*, and, at the improv'd Rents, is worth 300 *l.* *per Annum*, to the Use of a Free-School, and Alms-Houses for nine poor People. The next Place to be spoken of, is

Winchcomb, a Market-Town, which has a Weekly Market on *Saturdays*, and two Fairs Yearly, upon *St. Mark's Day*, *April 25*, and *July 17*. Sir *John Atwood* was seized of the Market and Fairs, and of the Town of *Winchcomb*, and of the Hundreds of *Kisgate*, *Holforn*, and *Greton*, 15 *Richard II.*

It was a Borough in the Reign of *Edward the Confessor*, and then paid a Yearly Rent of six Pounds, of which *Earl Harold* had a third Part. In the Conqueror's Time, the three Hundreds before mention'd were added to it, and then it paid 28 *l.* Yearly. The Parish is 12 Miles in Compass, consisting of good Pasture and Arable, watered with a small Brook, which runs thro' hence into the *Avon*. It was anciently a County, till *Edric* the Governor of it, under King *Athelred*, and *Knute*, laid it to the County at large.

The Manor of this Town was annexed to the Abbey, which was the only Thing that made it famous, till the Infant King *Kenelm*, inhumanly murdered by his Sister *Quindreda*, was buried here; for he being canonized for a Saint, upon the miraculous Discovery of his Death, and the strange Punishment of *Quindreda*, whose Eyes dropp'd out as she was gazing at his Funeral,

neral, and singing to disturb it, brought great Multitudes to visit his Tomb, whereby the Town was much enrich'd.

The Original of the Abbey was after this Manner : *Offa*, King of *Mercia*, Anno 787, built a Nunnery at *Winchcomb*, but King *Kenulph*, his Successor, not liking his Foundation, changed it into a Monastery, and so much enlarged it, and endow'd it, that 300 Monks of the Order of *St. Benedict*, were maintain'd in it at its first Erection. It was dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and consecrated by *Wilfrid*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and 12 other Bishops ; three Kings, and most of the Nobles of the Kingdom of *Mercia* being present.

The Manor continued in the Abbey till the Dissolution, when it was given, first to Sir *Thomas Seymour*, and then to *William Parr*, Marquis of *Northampton*, but reverting to the Crown by their Treason, it continued in its Possession till 1608. When it was alienated we know not, but the Scite of the Monastery was granted 1 *Maria* I. to *John Lord Chandois*, in whose Posterity it still continues.

The Church is a Curacy worth 10 *l. per Annum*, paid out of the Impropriation, which, with the Advowson of the Vicarage, did formerly belong to the Abbey ; but the Impropriation, which in the Whole is worth 300 *l. per Annum*, is divided among 35 Proprietors, who pay out of it 12 *l. 9s. 7d.* to the Crown Yearly ; and the Vicarage and small Tithes belong to the Lord *Tracy*. The Building is large, and hath two handsome Isles, covered with Lead, a large Chancel, and lofty Tower at the West End, adorn'd with Battlements and Pinnacles.

There were anciently divers Chantries and Chapels in this Church, of which *St. Nicholas's Chapel* was the Burial-Place of the *Botelers* Lords *Sewdley*.

Of the several Benefactions to the Poor of this Parish, these two are most worthy our Notice : The Lady *Chandois* founded an Alms-House for 12 poor Women, but without any Endowment ; and the Lady *Tracy* gave 100 Pounds to the Poor, which is laid out for Land for their Maintenance.

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There are several considerable Hamlets belonging to this Parish; viz. 1. *Sewdley-Tenements*, so call'd, because they are always possess'd, as being of the Manor of *Sewdley*, 2. *Coats*. 3. *Postlip*, now the Estate of the Earl of *Coventry*. 4. *Cockbury*. 5. *Langley*. 6. *Greeton*. 7. *Frantone*. 8. *Nauntone*. 9. *Greet*. 10. *Corndean*, the Estate of *Edward Montacute*, Esq; 11. *Stanley*.

Moreton, or *Moreton-Hendmarsh*, the next Place we are to mention, is a small Market-Town and Parish, consisting mostly of Pasture, the *Ewenlode* running on the Borders of it. It had a Market in the Reign of King *Henry III.* but has been long disused. It lies in the great Road from *London* to *Worcester*, and the *Roman Fosse-Way* passeth thro' it. About a Mile from hence, in the *London Road*, are four Shire Stones, where the four Counties of *Glocester*, *Oxford*, *Worcester*, and *Warwick*, meet and join.

Ausfred of *Corneille* held this Manor in the Conqueror's Reign, and it continued some Time in his Family; but it came to the Abbey of *Westminster* in King *Henry III's* Reign, in which it continued till the Dissolution, and then was given to the Dean and Chapter, who now enjoy it.

The Church is a Chapel of Ease to *Bourton*, and is supplied by the same Minister, dedicated to *St. David*, the Patron of the *Welch Nation*, who is said to have lived 147 Years, and done many Miracles, but has a Right of Burial granted to it by Pope *Julius*, in 1512. The Building is small, but has a North Isle, and a Tower at the West End, with Battlements.

There are several Inscriptions in it for the Family of the *Creswicks*: Besides some small Gifts to the Poor, they have a Stock of 60 *l.* to set the Poor at Work, given by several Persons. More Northward, and not far from *Lemington*, lies

Campden, or *Camden*, under the Side of the Hills, so call'd from a Camp near it, where a Battle had been formerly fought. It is a Borough and Market-Town. They received their Charter in the third Year of King *James I.* and so the Town is govern'd by two Bailiffs, 12 Burgesses, and a Steward, who have Authority to choose

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choofe 12 other inferior Burgefles. They have Power to try Actions, not exceeding the Sum of 6 l. 13 s. 4 d.

It hath a weekly Market on *Weanedays*, and four Fairs Yearly, viz. on St. *Andrew's* Day, on *Afb-Wednefday*, on St. *George's* Day, and St. *James's* Day; the Benefit of the two former belong to the Corporation, but of the two laft, to the Lord of the Manor. The Market is famous for Stockings. The Parifh is Ten Miles in Compafs, confifting moft of Pasture and Arable, and a fmall Brook runs thro' into the *Stow*, and fo into the *Avon*.

The *Saxon* Kings, in the *Heptarchy*, met in this Town *A. D.* 685, to confult about making War and Peace with the *Britons*.

Earl *Harold* held this Manor before the Conqueft, but *Hugh Lupus*, Earl of *Chefter*, obtained it of *William* the Conqueror, and from his Family it paffed thro' divers Hands, 'till Queen *Elizabeth* granted it to Sir *Thomas Smith*, whose Pofterity fold it to Sir *Baptift Hicks*, who was created a Baronet, 4 *Jac.* I. afterwards Viscount *Campden*. He left no Heirs Male. Whereupon this Manor paffed to *Juliana* his eldeft Daughter, who marrying to *Edward* Lord *Noel*, he became Lord of it, and dying in 1643, left it to

Baptift Lord *Noel*, his Son and Heir, who in Right of his Mother, was made Viscount *Campden*; and by his third Wife *Elizabeth*, one of the Coheireffes of *Thomas* Lord *Wotton*, left for the Heir of his Honour and Eftate,

Edward *Noel*, Viscount *Campden*, his eldeft Son, who was created Earl of *Gainsborough* in 1682. He had Ifsue by *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Thomas* Earl of *Southampton*,

Wriotheſly-Baptift, his only Son and Succeſſor, who had only Daughters, and fo the Honour devolv'd upon his Couſin-German,

Baptift, the Son of *Baptift*, younger Brother to *Edward* *Noel*, created Earl of *Gainsborough*, who was ſucceeded by his Son

Baptift, Lord Viscount *Campden*, Father of
Baptift, the preſent Earl of *Gainsborough*.

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The Church is a Vicarage worth 150 *l. per Annum*, in the Patronage of the Earl of *Gainsborough*, whose Great Great Uncle, *Edward Lord Noel*, annexed to it the Impropriation of *Winfrith* in *Dorsetshire*, worth 100 *l. per Annum*. The Building is large and beautiful, with Isles on each Side, and an handsome Tower above an Hundred Feet high, two Chapels and a spacious Chancel. In the least Window of it there are curiously painted the Arms of Sir *Baptist Hicks*.

There are many Monuments and Inscriptions in the Church, the most sumptuous is for the aforesaid Sir *Baptist Hicks*, who it is said in the Epitaph gave 10,000 *l.* to charitable Uses in his Life Time. He farther erected an Alms-House in this Place for six poor Men and six Women, and endowed it with three Shillings and four Pence, to be given Weekly to each Person, besides an Allowance for a Black Gown and Coals: He also gave 500 *l.* for a Stock to set the Poor at Work, and did many Acts of Charity both for the Church and Town.

Mr. *John Fereby*, alias *Verby*, founded a Grammar-School in this Town, and endowed it with 60 *l.* a Year for the Maintenance of a School-Master and Usher. It is settled by Decree in Chancery, and Mr. *Fereby's* Effigies is set up in the School.

James Thynne, Esq; has given 1000 *l.* for the erecting and endowing a Charity-School, for the teaching 30 poor Girls to read, knit, and spin, and to buy them Cloaths, and give the Mistress 10 *l. per Annum* for instructing them.

Here are some Remains of a noble House, built by Sir *Baptist Hicks*, which was, without any great Reason, burnt down by the King's Party in the late Rebellion, lest it should be made a Garrison by the Parliament.

Having now mention'd all the Market-Towns, we shall take a View of the other Parts of the County. First, in the Forest of *Dean*, the Villages of Note are

Alvington, or *Aventon*, call'd by *Antoninus*, *Abone*, anciently a Roman Station, in their *Iter*, from *Isca*, now *Caerleon*, to *Caleva*, near *Wallingford*, but dwindled at present into a small Village, and is only a Chapel of Ease

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Ease to *Wolaston*. The Manor of this Town belong'd anciently to the Priory of *Lanthony*, near *Glocester*, and had a Market belonging to it. At the Dissolution of the Abbies, it was granted to *Arthur Porter*.

Westward upon the River *Wye*, which parts this County from *Monmouthshire*, and was anciently the Boundary between the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Wales*, stands

St. Briavels, or *Breulais-Castle*, almost all in Ruins, but serves as a Prison for Offenders in the Forest. It has always been esteem'd a Place of Trust and Honour, and several of our Nobility have been Governors of it. The Earl of *Berkeley*, as before mentioned, is the present Constable of it: And here the Mine Court is kept. This Castle gives Name to the Hundred, in which is

Flaxley, a Village of no Note, but for the Abbey of *Cistercian* Monks, the Manor of which, at the Dissolution of Abbies, was granted to Sir *William Kingston*. The Church is an Impropriation, lately belonging to the Widow *Bovy*, for whom a stately Monument is erected in *Westminster Abbey*.

Lidney, a Parish of a pretty large Extent, bordering upon the *Sewern*, contains several Manors, two of which went by the Name of *Ledenie*, or *Lidney*. One of them was for many Generations in the Families of *Beauchamps* and *Nevils*, Earls of *Warwick*; the other for near as long a Time in the *Talbots*, Earls of *Shrewsbury*. How they afterwards came to the Crown is not known, but we find them granted to Sir *Thomas Seymour*, by the Name of *Warwick* and *Spencer's Land*, 1 *Edward VI.* who, upon his Attainder, forfeiting them to the Crown, Queen *Elizabeth* granted them to Sir *William Wintour*, Vice-Admiral of *England*, because he had with great Valour and Success defended *England* against the *Spanish Armada*.

Sir *William* began a stately House here, in that remarkable Year 1588, and call'd it *White Cross*, which his Posterity have inhabited ever since. Sir *John Wintour*, the Grandson of this Sir *William*, was as eminent for his Loyalty to King *Charles I.* as his Grandfather had been for his Courage. He was engaged for his Sovereign

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vereign thro' the whole Civil Wars ; and as he suffer'd much in his Estate, so being put to Flight once by the Rebels, he was forced to make his Escape by leaping from the Rocks of *Tydenham*, into the River, by which he saved his Life, but miraculously, in so much that the Place bears the Name of *Wintour's-Leap*, to this Day. His Family was lately in a flourishing Condition ; for Sir *Charles Wintour*, Son of Sir *John*, was not long since High-Sheriff of this County.

Here are several Hamlets, viz. 1. *Aileburton*. 2. *Nasse*. 3. *Newton*. 4. *Purton*, where is a Passage over the *Severn*, call'd *Purton-Passage*. 5. *Hurst*. 6. *Allison*, or *Aluredson*, where was a Castle in the Conqueror's Reign, to defend the Marches from the *Welch*. In this Hamlet lies *Sully*, or *Soilwell-House*, the Seat of *William Jones*, Esq; who hath a good Estate in this Place.

The Church is a Vicarage, worth 80*l.* per Annum, and the Impropriation belongs to the Dean and Chapter of *Hereford*, who are Patrons of the Church, which is a large and spacious Building, with a very handsome Spire.

There is an Alms-House of four Rooms given for the Benefit of the Poor, for whose Support and Maintenance, Mr. *Dunning*, of *Purton*, has given 20*s.* per Annum, and Mr. *Morgan*, of *Hurst* 40*s.* per Annum. *Christopher Willoughby*, Esq; also settled 16*l.* per Annum, upon this Parish, to be given to two poor Widows, 4*l.* per Annum each, and the rest to the other Poor of *Aileburton*, as the Parishioners think fit. It is charged on certain Lands in *Milton-Abbots* in *Wiltshire*.

Newland is a very large Parish, and reputed to be 30 Miles in Compass, including the Hamlets. It consists of rich Meadow, Pasture, and Arable, and many Woods. It is situated in a pleasant Plain, and well watered with several Brooks, which runs into the River *Wye*, upon which the Parish borders. Here are divers Coal-Pits, and Iron-Mines, some of which are exhausted, by which Means there are great hollow Places under Ground ; others are digging, and some of them run to 60. or 70 Feet deep, and are as large as a considerable

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derable Church; yet here is but one Iron Furnace and two Copper-Works.

The Manor of this Town is now held by the Crown, by which Means every free Miner (and there are many of them in this Town) has Liberty to dig in any Man's Ground, paying a Duty to the Crown.

The Parish is divided into four greater Hamlets, and one less, viz. 1. *Newland*, in which is *Wye* Seat, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of *Hereford*, upon which Account it is exempted from paying Tithes. 2. *Clowerwall*, or *Clear-Well*, from a Spring arising in it, the Seat of *Francis Wyndham*, Esq; descended of the *Somersetshire* Family of that Name. 3. *Colford*, commonly call'd *Covert*: This Hamlet consists of 160 Houses, hath an handsome Market-House, and a Weekly Market on *Fridays*, and two Fairs Yearly, the one on *June* 9, and the other on *November* 20, and a neat Chapel for the Use of the Township, which the late Queen *Anne* endow'd with a Yearly Rent of 15 *l*. 4. *Bream*, which hath a Chapel of its own also. 5. *Le Bayly*, anciently the Estate of the *Tiptofts* Earls of *Worcester*, and *Talbots* Earls of *Shrewsbury*.

The Church is a Vicarage of 40 *l*. *per Annum*, in the Possession of the Bishop of *Llandaff*, to whose See the great Tithes were appropriated, *A. D.* 1399, but the Tithes of all Assart-Land belong to the Vicar, by the Statute of 34 *Edward* I. The Church is a large Building, adorned with an handsome Tower, and a spacious Church-Yard. There are several Monuments in the Chancel, and one remarkable one in the Church-Yard, having the Effigies of a Man, who died *Anno* 1457, with this Inscription:

*Here lieth Jenkin Wyrall, chief Forester in Fee,
A braver Fellow never was, nor ever will there be.*

The Charities of this Parish are considerable, and there is a large Hospital in it, founded by *William Jones*, an *Hamburgh* Merchant of *London*, for 16 Men and Women, who are allow'd two Shillings a Week each, and a Gown at *Christmas*. They have a Chaplain,

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lain, who is oblig'd to be Lecturer at *Newland*, for which he receives 100 Marks Yearly from the Company of Haberdashers in *London*. Mr. *Bell* founded a School-House, and gave 10 *l.* a Year to the Master, and an Alms-House for eight poor People, on whom he settled 12 *l.* per Annum, to which Mr. *John Whitson*, Alderman of *Bristol*, added the like Sums for both.

Tudenham, or *Tydenham*, a pretty large Parish, 15 Miles in Compass. It is bounded on three Sides by the *Wye* and *Severn*, and consists chiefly of Pasture and Arable Land. *Chepstow-Bridge*, as it is commonly call'd, is half in this Parish, and maintain'd by this County, as the other Half is by *Monmouthshire*. The Tide at this Bridge rises as high as any in the World, sometimes 60 Feet. *Offa's Dyke*, which was drawn by that King to part the Kingdom of *Mercia* from *Wales*, begins at *Beachley* in this Parish, and passes thro' *Flintshire*, to the River *Dee* in *Cheshire*, retaining the Name to this Day.

This Town and *Wolaston* were taken from the *Welch* by *Walter* and *Roger*, younger Brothers of *Gilbert Earl of Clare*, in the Reign of King *Henry II. A. D. 1160*, and soon after the *Marshals*, Earls of *Pembroke*, were made Lords of it, and from them it pass'd by Marriage to the *Bigots*, Earls of *Norfolk*, and from them, by the *Mowbrays*, to the Earls of *Worcester*, 3 *Edward VI.* in which Family it still remains, but they are now advanced to be Dukes of *Beaufort*.

The Church is a Vicarage, worth 40 *l.* per Annum. At the utmost Point of the Parish, where the *Wye* and *Severn* divide, stood a Chapel, dedicated to *St. Tecla*, (corruptly call'd, as it is set down in the Maps, *The Treacle*) she was the first Female Martyr, and suffer'd *A. D. 47*. The Ruins of the Chapel are still to be seen upon the Rocks at Low Water.

This Parish also has divers Hamlets belonging to it; viz. 1. *Church End*. 2. *Bishton*. 3. *Sudbury*. 4. *Beachly*, where is the Passage over the *Severn*, from *Bristol* into *Wales*. 5. *Wibden*, the Seat and Estate of Mr. *Maddock*. 6. *Streate*. 7. *Lancaught*.

West.

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Westbury, a very large Parish, reputed 23 Miles in Compass, consisting of rich Meadow, Pasture, and Arable Ground. It is bounded on the South Side by the *Severn*, and a small Brook rising in *Yartleton-Hill*, call'd *Peacock's-Brook*, runs thro' the whole Parish, and falls into the *Severn*.

This large Parish contains many Hamlets; viz. 1. *Westbury*. 2. *Rodley*, the Inhabitants of which pay a Rent to the Lord of the Manor, call'd *Pridgavel*, for their Liberty of fishing for *Lampreys* in the *Severn*. 3. *Claxhill*. 4. *Bolloe*. 5. *Upperlaugh*. 6. *Netherlaugh*. 7. *Boseley*. 8. *Cleve*. 9. *Adjet*. 10. *Norwood*. 11. *Elton*. 12. *Walmer*, which has many large Commons by the *Severn* Side. The Church here is a Vicarage, worth 40 *l. per Annum*, and the Impropriation 20 *l.* It belongs to the Vicars Choral of the Cathedral Church of *Hereford*, who are Patrons of the Vicarage. Here are two Churches in the same Yard, the Old and the New, which latter, dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, is chiefly in Use by the Parishioners. It has several handsome Monuments in it.

Wollaston, anciently call'd *Ula-veston*, an ancient Town, and the Parish is 12 Miles in Compass, consisting of Arable and Pasture. It is bounded by the *Severn*, and a small Brook runs quite thro' it.

The Manor hath been long in the Dukes of *Beaufort*, probably ever since the Dissolution of the Abbies, if it belong'd to the Abbey of *Tintun*, as there is some Reason to believe. The present Duke of *Beaufort* is Lord of the Manor.

There are also several Hamlets in this large Parish, viz. 1. *Wollaston*. 2. *High Wollaston*. 3. *Keinsbam*. 4. *Evesend*. 5. *Gumstod*. 6. *Clusterwine*. 7. *Brookend*.

The Church is a Vicarage, worth 25 *l. per Annum*, and the Patron is the Duke of *Beaufort*, to whom the Impropriation belongs, worth 60 *l. per Annum*. The Church is but mean, having a low Wooden Tower in the Middle, and two cross Isles. There is an Acre in *Thornhill*, given to the Repair of it.

The Charities of this Place are but few. There are about 120 Houses in this Town, and 460 Inhabitants

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tants. These are all the remarkable Places in the Western Part of the County, and therefore we shall now pass the *Severn*, and take a View of the middle Part of the County, which is a rich Vale, water'd on both Sides in some Places by that River, which, since we shall take it for our Guide, we shall in our Passage give a short Description of

The *Severn*, call'd in *Latin*, *Sabrina*, and by the Britons, *Halfren*, rises in *Plilymon-Hills*, in *Montgomeryshire*, and having water'd *Shropshire* and *Worcestershire* for 70 Miles, enters this County two Miles above *Tewksbury*, and runs thro' it above 40 Miles by Land, which, counting all its Windings, will make near 70 Miles by Water. It is, for a considerable Distance from the Mouth, two or three Miles broad, the Tides coming up to *Tewksbury*, and being navigable as high as *Shrewsbury*, which is 50 Miles by Land above this County. It is remarkable for its Tide call'd the *Hygre*, in *Latin*, *Hygra*, but more commonly, *The Boar*, which we have taken Notice of before, which swells not by Degrees, as in other Rivers, but rolls in with an Head, two or three, and sometimes four Feet high, foaming and roaring as if it were enrag'd by the Opposition of the Banks.

The Stream being rapid, makes the Water muddy, and so not very fruitful in Fish, yet it is pretty well stock'd with Salmon, and is particularly famous for Lampreys; but the Profit does not countervail for the Damage it does by frequent Inundations. It receives the *Avon*, which parts this County from *Worcestershire*, and then comes to the Town of *Tewksbury*, already mention'd.

Alderton, is the next Parish. It is about five Miles in Compass, consisting of Arable, and some Pasture, water'd with a little Brook.

The Church is a Rectory, worth 100 *l. per Annum*, dedicated to *St. Peter*, but the Building is small, and the Tower at the West End low, but strong.

Near the West End of a Wood in this Parish, a great Quantity of Wood and Trees parted from the Top of a Hill, and slipt away out of this County into

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into *Worcestershire*, about 70 Years since, and is at this Day call'd the *Slip*. Keeping the Course of the River, we come next to

Deerhurst, so call'd from *Deer*, and the *Saxon* Word *Herst*, which signifies a Wood. *Bede* mentions this Place. This Parish is eight Miles in Compass, and consists of rich Meadow, Pasture, and Arable; but lying very low, is subject to receive Damage by the Overflowings of the *Severn*, which runs two Miles together, on the West Side of it.

Here is a Bridge, by the Neighbours call'd, *Guildable Bridge*, because certain Tolls and Customs were anciently paid at it, and a large Common, which begins at the Church-Yard, and goes round this Parish, *Apperley*, and *Walton*, near four Miles in Length.

It had formerly a small, but very antient Monastery, built by *Dodo*, a great Nobleman of *Mercia*, about A. C. 715. The *Danes* in their Incurfions destroy'd it, and it continued in a low Condition for many Years, till *Edward* the Confessor caused it to be rebuilt, and consecrated by *Ealdred*, Bishop of *Worcester*, in the Year 1056, but made it a Priory Alien, subject to the Abbey of St. *Dennis* at *Paris*; yet, a little after, as *Malmesbury* says, it was only an empty Monument of Antiquity.

In the Year 1675, one Mr. *Powell* dug up in his Orchard, an old Stone, with an Inscription in *Latin* to this Purport:

Duke *Odda* commanded this Royal Palace to
be built, and to be dedicated to the Holy
Trinity, for the Soul of his Cousin *Elfrick*,
which was parted from his Body in
this Place. But *Ealdred* was the
Bishop who consecrated it, on
the II of the Ides of *April*, and
XIV Year of the Reign of
the holy King *Edward*.

The Manor of *Deerhurst* belonged to the Abbey of *Westminster* before the Conquest, as it does at this Time.

The Church here is a Peculiar, comprehending seven other Parishes. It is an Impropriation, belonging to one Mr. *Farmer*, and is worth 300 *l. per Annum*. The Prior of *Deerhurst* was seized of the Advowson of this Church, 5 *Henry III.* but it is now in the above-mention'd Mr. *Farmer*, who pays the Vicar 6 *l. 6 s. 8 d. per Annum*. The Body of the Church is a very handsome, large, and lofty Building, cover'd with Lead, with Isles on each Side, and a good Chancel. The Tower had a fine Steeple, but being blown down in 1666, it is now a small one, with Pinnacles.

The ancient Priory is now in the Possession of the Earl of *Coventry*, who taketh his Title of Viscount from this Town of *Deerhurst*, *Thomas Lord Coventry* being created by King *William III.* Viscount *Deerhurst*, and Earl of *Coventry*.

The Hamlets of this Parish are 1. *Apperly*, of 50 Houses, where Mr. *Lane*, and Mr. *Cassey*, have each of them handsome Houses, and good Estates, but the Manor belongs to the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*.

2. *Wightfeld*, of which the *Casseys* were long Lords.
3. *Walton*, containing 29 Houses, belonging to the said Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*. Over against this Town, Mr. *Camden* says, in the Middle of the River, lies a Place call'd

Alney, and by the Saxons, *Oleneag*, now *The Eight*, i. e. *The Island*, famous upon the Account of the single Combat fought in 1016, between *Edmund*, Surnam'd *Ironside*, King of *England*, and *Canutus*, King of the *Danes*, to decide the Fate of the Kingdom, which had been long worried with bloody Wars, to the great Loss of both Sides. The Combat was dubious, but produced a Peace, the two Kings agreeing to divide the Nation between them, and enjoy their Share between them and their Heirs; but King *Edmund Ironside* dying soon after, the *Danes* seized upon the Whole. But the Author of the Additions to *Camden* not only corrects the Saxon Name, saying, that it should be written *Olanige*, but disallows this Place to have been the Field of Combat; for he says, that general Tradition is against it, nor can it be justified by any Analogy between the old and
new

new Names. But near *Gloceſter*, between *Oversbridge* and *Mayſmore*, there is an Iſland, call'd at this Day, *The Iſle of Alney*, which one would not ſcruple to ſay, was the Place of that Action. On the other Side of the *Severn*, a little below *Deerburſt*, ſtands

Haſfeld, a Pariſh of ſeven Miles in Compaſs, bordering on the *Severn*, on the S. E. Side, and conſiſting of rich Meadows, and Paſture.

The Manor was given to *Richard Pauncefort*, the Son of *Grimbald*, by King *Henry III.* which Family had fair Poſſeſſions here, and in *Wiltſhire*, before. His Poſterity held this Manor till the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, but about that Time it was alienated to the *Traceys*, who were Lords of it in 1608, and ſince hath been purchaſed by Mr. *Parker*, who is the preſent Lord, yet Mr. *Pauncefort*, of the Family of the ancient Lords, has an Houſe, and ſome Eſtate in this Town. The Manor was held of old of *Humphry Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*.

The Church is within the Peculiar of *Deerburſt*, and a Rectory of 100 *l. per Annum*. Mr. *Parker* is the Patron. The Building is 28 Yards long, with a ſtrong Tower, and Battlements at the Weſt End. In the Chancel are two Monuments, the one for Mrs. *Dorothy Pauncefort*, who died in 1508, and the other for Mrs. *Dorothy Pauncefort*, who died in 1620. There are a Tenement, and five Acres of Land in this Pariſh, given to charitable Uſes, and an Hamlet of eight Houſes, call'd *Micharidge*, lying three Quarters of a Mile from the Church. The River leads us from hence to the City of *Gloceſter*, already treated of, from the Weſt Gate of which, is a broad Cauſeway, leading to the Bridge, over the *Severn*, call'd *Oversbridge*, from the little Bridge of *Over*, where is the common Gallows for the City and County; and in the ſame Hundred of *Dudſton*, are

Hinam, the Seat and Park of *Edward Cooke*, Eſq;

Maſmore, where is the Seat of Mr. *Wagſtaff*; and

Hartpury, the Manor of which belongs to Sir *William Compton*, Bart. The Pariſh is large, the Church a Vicarage, the Biſhop of *Gloceſter* Patron, the Impropria-

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tion was formerly purchased of one Mr. *Wyat*, whose Ancestors had a Grant of it from Queen *Elizabeth*, by *John Guise*, of *Abblodscourt*, Esq; and settled upon one of his Daughters, Mrs. *Dennis Mottley*, the Widow of Colonel *Mottley*, for her natural Life, and afterwards on her Son *John Mottley*, Esq; for him and his Heirs for ever; but this Gentleman consented to the Sale of it, merely to pay the Debts of his Mother, contracted at that unhappy Time, without any other Advantage to himself, tho' his Mother was only Tenant for Life, and the Estate was sold, as most Estates were at that Time, for double what it cost. This I mention as an uncommon Instance of Filial Piety.

It was sold to Sir *William Compton*, before-mention'd, Father to the present Gentleman of that Name, who had been Tenant for it to Mrs *Mottley*, for 14 Years before. The before-mention'd Mr. *Mottley* has been the Author of several *Dramatick*, and other Pieces; viz. a Tragedy call'd, *The Imperial Captives*; a Tragedy call'd, *Antiochus*; *The Widow bewitch'd*, a Comedy; and not long since, gave the Publick the History of *Peter the Great*, Emperor of *Russia*, in three Volumes in *Octavo*.

We shall next pass along with the *Severn*, by

Lanthony, one of the South Hamlets of the City of *Glocester*, famous for the Monastery that once stood there, and of which there still remain great Ruins. The Scite of this Monastery, and the Lands adjoining, were granted by King *Henry VIII.* to Sir *Arthur Porter*, whose only Daughter marrying to Sir *John Scudamore*, this Estate came into that Family, and the late *James*, Lord Viscount *Scudamore*, of *Ham-Lacy*, in *Herefordshire*, was the Proprietor of them, from whom they descended to his Daughter and Heiress, married to the Duke of *Beaufort*, but lately divorc'd from him by Act of Parliament. She has a beautiful House at *Newark*, in this Hamlet, which hath a delicious Prospect over *Glocester* itself, the *Severn*, and the neighbouring Vale. It was anciently the House of the Priory of *Lanthony*.

This Hamlet, at the Dissolution, was exempted from the Payment of Tythes, because it belonged to the
Priory

Priory ; but *John Lord Scudamore*, in 1662, generously annexed all the Tithes of *Lanthony* to the Priory of *Hempsted*, and caused it to be confirm'd by Act of Parliament, by which Means it was improv'd above 50 *l. per Annum*. This Hamlet is five Miles in Compass, and consists chiefly of rich Meadow and Pasture. The *Severn* having pass'd this Hamlet, and united its Stream near *Newark-House*, which was built by the last Lord *Scudamore*, comes soon to

Hempsted, a Parish of about six Miles in Compass, the Manor of which belong'd to the Priory of *Lanthony*, till the Dissolution, when it was given to *Thomas Athyns*, and *Margaret* his Wife, 57 *Henry VIII.* and continues still in the Family, *Sir Robert Athyns*, of *Saperton*, being the present Lord.

The Church was in the Patronage of the Lord *Scudamore*, who not only improved the Rectory, by the Addition of the Tithes of *Lanthony*, as before-mention'd, but built a handsome Parsonage-House, which cost him 700 *l.*

There is an Hamlet in this Parish, call'd *Rea*, about half a Mile from the Church.

Elmore, so call'd from the Plenty of Eels taken in the Moor belonging to this Parish. *John de Burg*, eldest Son of *Hugh de Burg*, Earl of *Kent*, held the Manor here 44 *Henry III.* and from him it descended to *Nicholas de Guise*, who married his Daughter and Heiress. The Family of the *Guises*, which is very ancient in this County, one of them being Bishop of *Bath*, in the Time of King *Edward* the Confessor, has enjoy'd this Manor ever since 46 *Henry III.* now 482 Years, and have a very large House here ; *Sir John Guise*, of *Rendcomb*, is the present Lord.

The Church is an Impropriation, belonging to *Sir John Guise*, who allows the Curate the small Tithes, worth 20 *l. per Annum*. The Building is double, supported by Pillars. It has a North Isle, and a Tower, with Battlements. It is dedicated to St. *John Baptist*. There are two Monuments, the one of Alabaster, the other of Black and White Marble, for *Sir William Guise*, and *John Guise*, Esq; his Son.

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From this Place we have a Prospect of *Prinknersh*, a pleasant Seat, on the Side of an Hill, belonging to *John Brideman*, Esq; It belonged anciently to the Abbot of *Glocester*, who had a Mansion-House here, as likewise another on the other Side of the River, call'd *Abblodscourt*, after the Dissolution, in the Family of the *Guises*, which was sold some Time since, by the present Major-General *Guise*, to *Samuel Cockerel*, Esq;

A little below *Elmore*, on the same Side of the *Severn*, the *Stroud*, which rises in *Cotefswold-Hills*, slides into it, on which, near the Rise, stands

Brimpsfield, once a Place of some Repute for its Castle and Priory, which was a Cell to the Abbey of *St. Stephen de Fonteney*, in *Normandy*, and being dissolved by King *Henry V.* was given by King *Edward IV.* among other Lands, to the Dean and Canons of *St. George's Chapel at Windsor*.

The Manor of this Town was anciently in the Crown, from which, by the Marriage of the Heiresses, it pass'd first to the Earl of *March*, *Edmond Mortimer*, next to the Earl of *Cambridge*, then to the Lord *Chandos*. and lastly, to *Miles Sandys*, younger Brother of *Edwin Sandys*, Archbishop of *York*, in whose Posterity it still remains. They have a pleasant Seat here, with a large Park to it, and keep a Court Yearly.

The Church is a Rectory, of 50 *l. per Annum*, in the Patronage of Mr. *Sandys*. The Parish is six Miles in Compass, and has two Hamlets belonging to it, viz. *Caudle Green*, and *Manles-Town*. Part of *Bardlip-Town*, containing nine Houses, is in this Parish.

Edgworth, so call'd, because it is situated on the Side of an Hill, a Parish, six Miles in Compass, consisting chiefly of Arable Land, thro' which there is a Brook that runs into the River *Stroud*. In this Parish lies Part of

Pinbury-Park, the Estate of *Nathaniel Ridler*, Esq; who built an handsome House here. The Church is a Rectory, worth 60 *l. per Annum*; Mr. *Ridler* is the Patron.

Saperton,

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Saperton, a Parish of eight Miles in Compass, consisting mostly of Arable. A Brook, which runs into the *Stroud*, parts this Parish from *Bisley*.

This Manor came, by Marriage, into the Family of the *Pools*, 7 *Henry VII.* in which it continued till 1660, when Sir *Henry Pool* sold it to Sir *Robert Atkyns*. It is remarkable of the Family of the *Atkyns's*, that one of them, 'till very lately, has always presided in some of the Courts of Judicature of this Kingdom, for above 300 Years.

The Church is a Rectory, of 120 *l. per Annum*; Sir *Robert Atkyns* is the Patron of it.

There are two Hamlets belonging to this Parish, viz. 1. *Frampton-Mansel*, so call'd, because it anciently belong'd to the Family of the *Mansels*. 2. *Hayly*. Both of them lie about a Mile from the Church. From hence the River passes, and gives Name to the Town of *Stroud*, already mention'd; and, on a Brook, running out of the *Stroud*, stands

Woodchester, a small Parish of six Miles in Compass, about two Miles distant from *Minching-Hampton*. Queen *Elizabeth* granted this Manor to the *Huntleys*, who sold it to Sir *Robert Duce*, whose Daughter's Grandson, the Lord *Ducie Moreton*, now enjoys it.

If we may believe Tradition, *Gueta*, Earl *Godwin's* Lady, to make Restitution for her Husband's Fraud at *Berkeley*, built a Religious House here, the Ornaments of which are yet in Part to be seen, in the Tesseraick Work, of painted Beasts and Flowers, which appears in the Church-Yard, two or three Feet under Ground, in digging the Graves; but the Learned scruple not to contradict this Story, supposing it to be the Floor of the Habitation of some *Roman* General, who gave Name to the Castle.

The Church is a Rectory, of 70 *l.* a Year, in the Patronage of the Lord *Ducie*; the Building is but small. Here is a Free-School, erected at the Cost and Charge of Mr. *Nathaniel Cambridge*, who gave 1200 *l.* for that Purpose, to this Parish; but it stands at *Seintly-Farm*, in *Hampton* Parish. One Mrs. *Seys* has also given 400 *l.* to endow and erect a School, to teach the poor

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Girls of this Parish to read and write. Near this Place, Westward, stands *Stanley St. Leonards*, one of the Market-Towns already spoken of, from whence the *Stroud* leads us to

Eastington, or *Eafington*, a Parish nine Miles in Compass, consisting of rich Meadow, Pasture, and Arable, because it lies upon the *Stroud*, which grows wide at this Place, where it empties itself into the *Severn*, near the *Framelode* Passage.

This Manor was sold in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Edward Stevens*, Esq; in whose Family it still remains.

The Church is a Rectory, worth 140 *l. per Annum*. The Advowson did anciently belong to the *Benedictine* Nunnery at *Clerkenwell*, *London*, and after the Dissolution, was granted to Sir *William Herbert*; but now it belongs to a Descendant of the before-mention'd Mr. *Stevens*. The Building hath a South Isle, and a low Tower, and Battlements. It is dedicated to St. *Michael*. There was a Chantry in this Church, dedicated to *Thomas Becket*, and St. *Catharine*, to which the Prior of St. *Leonard Stanley* presented. In the West Window are the Arms of the Earls of *Glocester*, and in the Chancel several Inscriptions, but most of them for the Family of the *Stephens's*.

Mr. *Richard Capel*, Rector of this Parish, a Person eminent for Piety and Learning, resign'd his Parsonage in 1633, and practis'd Physick at *Pitchcomb*, near *Stroud*, because he would not read the Book of Sports on the Lord's Day. He publish'd several Books of Devotion, and was chosen one of the Assembly of Divines, but would not sit. While he was Rector here, Mr. *William Pemble*, a Person sufficient known for his Writings, but a rigid *Calvinist*, retired to his House, and dying there in 1623, lies buried in the Church-Yard.

There are several Hamlets in this Parish; viz. 1. *Alkerton*, possess'd by *Ghetel*, a Saxon, who not taking Part with King *Harold*, was suffer'd to enjoy it by the Conqueror, and leave it to his Posterity. 2. *Nup-End*. 3. *West-End*. 4. *Mill-End*. 5. *Church-End*. 6. *Nas-End*.

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End. The *Severn* now grows wider and deeper, and after some Windings, leads to

Frampton, a Parish eight Miles in Compass, consisting chiefly of Meadow and Pasture. It is bounded with three Rivers, *viz.* on the West with the *Severn*, on the South with *Berkeley* River, and on the North with the *Stroud*.

It is no Market-Town, but has a Fair on *February 3.* call'd *Frying-Pan* Fair, Yearly.

This Manor belong'd to *Robert Fitz-Pain*, in King *Edward II's* Time, then to the *Chudiocks*, and lastly, to the *Arundels*, who sold it to *Humphry Hooke*, Alderman of *Bristol*, whose Descendant, *Sir Heel Hooke*, was not long since Lord of it.

The *Severn*, a little lower, receives the *Cam*, upon which stands

Cambridge, a small Country, Village, or Hamlet, to *Slymbridge*, which lies over-against it, and is a Parish of 10 Miles in Compass, consisting of rich Meadow, good Pasture, and Arable, being bounded by the *Severn* and *Cam*. The Ancestors of the Earl of *Berkeley*, who is the present Lord of the Manor of *Slymbridge*, have been the Owners of it almost ever since the Conquest, saving some little Interval in King *Henry VII.* and *VIII's* Time, when it was in the Crown, but reverted to them again 4 *Edward VI.* and has ever since continued in that Family. It has a Fair on *St. Catharine's* Day, *November 25.*

Many Hundreds of Acres of very rich Meadow, which are call'd the *New-Grounds*, have lately^a been gain'd from the *Severn*, and belong to the Earl of *Berkeley*, because his Manor extends to the Middle of that River. The Attorney-General, in King *Charles II's* Time, began a Suit in the Exchequer, to entitle the Crown to them, but dropt it when it came to the Trial. There is a Common in this Parish, call'd, *The Wash*, consisting of very rich Ground, sometimes overflow'd by the *Severn*, which, if it was enclos'd, would be worth 1000 *l. per Annum.*

The Church is a Rectory, worth 150 *l. per Annum.* The Patronage was anciently in the *Berkeley* Family,
but

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but is now in *Magdalen College*, in *Oxford*, to which the Rector pays 10 *l. per Annum*, for Choir-Musick, on the Top of the College-Tower, on *May-Day*. Several of the Rectors of this Parish have been Men of Note, and made Bishops; viz. Dr. *Berkeley*, Bishop of *Exeter*; Dr. *Stokesley*, Bishop of *London*; Dr. *Owen Oglethorpe*, Bishop of *Carlisle*, who crown'd Queen *Elizabeth*, in the Year 1588.

The Building is large and high, adorn'd with Battlements, and has an handsome Spire-Steeple at the West End, and an Isle on each Side. To the Chancel also is joined an handsome Vestry.

There are several Hamlets belonging to this Parish; viz. 1. *Hurst*. 2. *Sager*. 3. *Church-End*. 4. *More*. 5. *Goffington*, of which, the Hall is the Seat of *William Effington*, Esq; 6. *Kingston*. 7. *Slymbridge-Street*, where the Wharf belonged to the Abbey of *St. Austin's* in *Bristol*, given by one of the *Berkeley* Family, and after the Dissolution granted to that See. 8. *Cambridge*, before-mention'd.

There is a Family in this Parish nam'd *Knights*, who have dwelt here for many Generations, and are distinguish'd for having five Fingers and a Thumb on each Hand. Something higher up the River *Cam*, is situate

Dursley, and then returning to the *Severn*, somewhat lower, this Town of *Berkeley*, both already spoken of; below the last, the little River *Avon* runs into the *Severn*, at the Head of which, scarce nine Miles up the Country, stands a little Village, call'd

Boxwell, a Parish of about seven Miles in Compass. The great Road from *Glocester* to *Bath*, passeth thro' it. It takes its Name from a large high Box-Wood, where is a Well, that sends out its Stream into the *Avon*.

The Manor of this Place was held by *St. Peter's* Abbey in *Glocester*, in the Conqueror's Reign, and so continued to the Dissolution. Sir *Walter Raleigh*, that famous Scholar and Seaman, had Part of it afterwards, but it is now in the Family of the *Huntley's*.

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The Church is a Rectory, in the Donation of *Richard Huntley, Esq;* It is said, that there was anciently a Monastery for Nuns, destroy'd by the *Danes*.

Leiterton, is an Hamlet belonging to this Parish. It has a small Chapel of Ease belonging to it, which has a Tower at the West End, with Battlements. There are three Acres of Land given to repair it. About 40 Years ago, a Barrow was open'd, in which were three Vaults, with Urns of Ashes. From hence, the River moves on its Course, to

Alderley, a small Parish, of five Miles in Compass, consisting chiefly of Arable and Pasture. It is seated upon the Side of an Hill, and bounded on the North and South with two small Brooks, which uniting, empty themselves into the *Avon*. In some of the Hills of this Parish, are found some Quantities of Cockle and Oyster-Shells, cast up here, as may reasonably be suppos'd; in the Universal Deluge; tho' some will have them to be only the Sport of Nature.

This Manor, in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* belong'd to the *Pointz's*, from whom it pass'd thro' several Hands, to Sir *Matthew Hale*, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who obtain'd it in Exchange for the Manor of *Meysey-Hampton*, whose Son does now, or lately did, enjoy it.

The Church is a Rectory, of 50 *l. per Annum*, in the Patronage of Mr. *Hale*. The Building is small, but hath a Tower, with Pinnacles, at the West End, and an Isle on the North Side, both of the Church and Chancel.

In the Church Yard are several Tombs, but the most remarkable is that for the before mention'd Sir *Matthew Hale*, Lord Chief Justice of *England*. His Tomb is of black and white Marble, neat, but plain. He died *December 5, 1676*, in the 67th Year of his Age. We must not pass by this great Man, without some Notice of his Excellencies, which may be a Pattern to all future Generations.

He was as eminent in his Knowledge of the Law, as he was in the Execution, which was in the very highest Post, which he manag'd with such Impartiality,
that

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that his Friends, and the Great Ones, tho' they could not forbear to admire him, could hardly love him, because, on the Bench, he had no Regard to the one, nor Respect to the other; but knowing that he sat there to do Justice only, he held the Balance so even, that tho' others might complain unjustly, his Conscience should not accuse him of wronging any, even the meanest Man.

He was as eminent for his Knowledge of Divinity as of the Law, and set it off with such a pious Practice, that he deserv'd as high a Station in the Church as State, and it is no Doubt but he has one in the Church Triumphant. The Holiness of his Soul is sufficiently demonstrated, in his Contemplations Moral and Divine, his Poems on the Festivals, and his religious Practice, by his constant Attendance on God's Worship on *Sundays*, from whence he was not once absent in 36 Years. In a Word, this County has enough to boast of, that Sir *Matthew Hale* was born in it, settled his Family in it, and lies buried in it. Near this Place, and upon the same Street, lies

Kingswood, a Parish belonging to *Wiltshire*, but encompass'd round by *Glocestershire*, and in the same Diocese, having no Place in *Wiltshire*, nearer than seven Miles to it. The Houses stand compact together, like a Market-Town, and it is a very considerable Place for the Cloathing-Trade, which makes it pretty large and populous.

This Town, in ancient Times, gave Name to the Forest adjoining, which is of great Extent; but now it is drawn within the Bounds of 5000 Acres, chiefly consisting of Coal-Mines. The Constablewick of this Forest was, by King *Edward IV.* granted to *Humphry Stafford*, of *Hooke*, a Branch of the Family of the Earls of *Stafford*; but at the Restoration, *A. D.* 1660, the Office of Keeper of *Kingswood* Forest, and that of *Filwood*, was granted to Col. *Humphry Cooke*.

Within this Forest are two fine Seats, *viz.* *Barrs-Court*, in *Bitton* Parish, belonging to the late Sir *Michael Newton*, Bart. and Knight of the *Bath*; and *Siston-House*, the Seat of *Samuel Trotman*, Esq;

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The Manor in ancient Times was in the Family of the *Berkeleys*, till *William de Berkeley*, in 1139, founded an Abbey of *Cistercians* in this Place, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and settled it upon it. After the Suppression, it was granted to Sir *John Thynn*, in whose Family it continued for some Time, till it was pass'd to the *Smiths* of *Nibley*. Mr. *Thomas Witchel* is the present Lord of it, but the whole Parish is Tythe-free, upon the Account of a Grant to the Abbey.

The Church is a Curacy, paid by the Parishioners, who are oblig'd, by a Decree in the Exchequer, to pay the Curate, whom they have Power to chule, 26 *l.* 16 *s.* *per Annum*. They have only a Chapel for Divine Service, which is a small Building, with a little Spire at the West End, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*.

Dr. *Nathaniel Holms*, who has written and publish'd divers Books of Enthusiastical Divinity, was Minister of this Parish. He died in 1678. Somewhat N. E. of this Place, on the other Side of the same River, is

Wotton Under-Edge, one of the Market-Towns already mention'd; from whence the *Avon* passes to

Tortworth, which stands on the S. Side of it, a Parish of eight Miles in Compass, consisting of Pasture, Arable, Wood-Grounds, and large Commons.

One *Aldwold* held this Manor in the Confessor's Reign, and *Turstin*, the Son of *Rolfe*, in the Conqueror's. Sir *Nicholas Kingston* was Lord of it, in the Reign of King *Edward I.* He purchased Fairs, Markets, and Free-Warren, in the Manor of *Tortworth*; but they are long since disused. From his Family this Manor pass'd, by Marriage, to the *Veels*, who held it above 200 Years. From them it went, by Marriage, to the *Matthews's*, and after to the *Throgmortons*, who sold it to Mr. *Webb*, of whom, Sir *Robert Duce*, before-mention'd, bought it; whose Great Grandson, by the Female Line, Lord *Ducie Moreton*, is at this Time Lord of it, and hath an handsome Seat here.

The Church is a Rectory, of 80 *l.* *per Annum*, in the Patronage of the said Lord *Ducie*. The Building is large, and hath an Isle on the South Side, belonging to the

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the Lord of the Manor, with a lofty Tower, adorn'd with Pinnacles.

In the Garden belonging to the Manor House here, is a remarkable Chesnut-Tree now growing, which is 19 Yards in Compass, a Bigness so great, (if it be but one Tree, for to some it seems divers Trees incorporated together) that it may be thought to justify the Tradition about the Age of it, that it has been growing ever since the Reign of King *John*, Anno 1216. Over-against this Place, on the other Side of the *Avon*, is *Micklewood-Chafe*, by which, when the River has pass'd a good Way, it falls into the *Severn*, which leads us, after it has wash'd some inconsiderable Villages, to

Oldbury, a Parish of eight Miles in Compass, consisting chiefly of rich Pasture Ground, and bounded by the River *Severn*, and a little Brook that comes from *Thornbury*. This was a Roman Station, in their Journey from *Isca*, i. e. *Caerleon* in *Monmouthshire*, to *Callewa*, in *Berkshire*; and *Antoninus*, says, here was the *Trajectus*, or Passage over the *Severn*, as the Name, which signifies an old Borough, may import.

There are in this Parish two Military Camps, the one call'd *Campus Major*, because it is a large Roman Fortification, and another call'd *Campus Minor*, where the Church now stands. There are several such in this County. The next Place is *Thornbury*, already mention'd, leaving which, our Guide, the *Severn*, brings us next to

Aust, formerly call'd *Aust-Clive*, from its Situation upon a very high craggy Cliff. Here the Ferry over the *Severn*, that was formerly at *Oldbury*, is now settled at the Place call'd *Aust Passage*. It is an Hamlet of *Henbury*, eight Miles from the Church.

This Manor, in the Conqueror's Days, was in *Turstin*, the Son of *Rolfe*; after him it pass'd thro' many Hands, till it settled for some Time in the *Capels*, who at length sold it to Sir *Samuel Asiry*, by whose Daughter, it pass'd to the *Randols*, but is now in the *Veels*.

There is a neat Chapel in this Place, with an high Tower at the West End, adorn'd with Pinnacles. It has

has been lately endow'd by Mr. *Harcourt*, and his Wife, the Lady *Astry*, with 20 *l. per Annum*.

Mr. *Camden* thinks this Place peculiarly memorable for this Accident: "King *Edward* the Elder lying at " *Aust-Clive*, invited *Leolin*, Prince of *Wales*, then at " *Bethersley*, (probably the same Place, now call'd " *Beachly*, that lies over-against it) to a Conference " about Matters in Dispute between them; but *Leolin* " refus'd, and thereupon King *Edward* pass'd over to " him, which so affected *Leolin*, that he leaped into " the Water, and embraced the Boat King *Edward* " was in, saying, *Most wise King, your Humility has conquer'd my Pride, and your Wisdom triumph'd over my Folly; mount on my Neck, which I have foolishly exalted against you, and enter into that Country which your Goodness has this Day made your own*: And taking him on " his Shoulders, made him sit on his Robes, and did " him Homage." Below this, we meet with nothing remarkable, till we come to

Weslon, upon the *Avon*, call'd *King's-Weslon*, because it was anciently the Demefne of the Crown. In this Place King *William* landed, when he returned from his Expedition into *Ireland*, in 1690. This Town at, and before the Conquest, was Part of the Manor of *Berkeley*, tho' it be distant 12 Miles from it. It is now the Estate of the Right Hon. *Edward Southwell*, Esq; whose Grandfather, Sir *Robert Southwell*, purchased it in the Year 1678. A few Miles from hence, the River *Avon*, which parts this County from *Somersetshire*, empties itself into the *Severn*. This River, at its first Entrance into the County, receives the *Boyd*, a small Brook, which takes its Rise near

Pucklechurch, a Parish 10 Miles in Compass, consisting most of Pasture, and some Woods. The *Boyd* runs by it, and great Store of Coal is dug up in this Parish. It takes its Name from the Latin *Pulcher*, Fair, and so signifies a fair Church.

This Place was anciently a Royal Villa, tho' now it is but a small Village, and a Residence of some of the Saxon Kings. The Ruins of the great Buildings are still to be seen. *Edmund*, King of the *West-Saxons*,
was

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was slain in his Palace here with a Dagger, as he was endeavouring to part the Sewer of his Household, and *Leoft*, a notorious Outlaw, who were quarrelling; *A. D.* 946.

The Manor was afterwards given to the Abbey of *Glastonbury*, in *Somersetshire*, the oldest and richest Monastery in *England*, and when King *Richard I.* took from the Monks the Power of electing their own Abbot, and annexed that Privilege to the See of *Bath* and *Wells*, the Monks made over this Manor to the Bishop there, to recover their old Custom of chusing their Abbot. While it was in the Bishops Hands, one of them procured the Forest of *Kingswood*, in which Part of it stands, to be disafforested; and another procured a Charter of Free-Warren in it, 41 *Henry IV.*; but King *Edward VI.* seized this Warren into his Hands, and gave it to *William* Earl of *Pembroke*.

A great Part of the Manor doth still belong to the Bishoprick of *Bath*, but the rest of it has, for a long Time, been in the Hands of the *Dennis's*, a very considerable Family in these Parts, which hath afforded Sheriffs for the County eighteen Times. They had a large Seat here, call'd, *The Court-House*, and a good Estate thereunto belonging, but the two Heiresses, Mrs. *Mary Dennis*, and her Sister, marry'd to Sir *Alexander Cummins*, joining with their Mother, sold it, about the Year 1720, if I am not mistaken, to *Robert Knight*, Esq; Treasurer to the *South-Sea* Company.

The Church is a Vicarage, the Dean and Chapter of *Wells* are the Patrons, being the Impropriators, ever since the Year 1388. The Burial-Ground is large, and hath on the North Side, the Burial-Place of the *Dennis's*, and by it several good Monuments, Statues, and Inscriptions, for that Family.

The Bishop of *Bath* had anciently a large Park in this Parish, which being granted to Sir *William Herbert*, 4 *Edward VI.* is now in the Possession of *Thomas Whitmore*, of *Slaughter*, Esq; There is a Wake in this Parish, upon the Sunday after the Feast of *Thomas Becket*, July 1.

Abston,

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Abston, or *Abbotston*, call'd also *Wyke*, from the winding Brook that runs by it.

The Manor of *Abston* anciently belonged to the Abbey of *Glastonbury*; but when King *Richard I.* was Prisoner at *Vienna*, the Emperor *Leopold* obliged him to annex that Abbey to the See of *Bath* and *Wells*, and bestow it on *Savaricus* his Kinsman; but *Joceline*, his Successor, being importun'd by the Monks to grant them the Election of their Abbot, and yielding to their Desire, obtained a Right to this Manor, and some others, with divers Patronages, for his See.

King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 37, purchased this Manor of *William*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, and gave it the same Year to Mr. *John Winter*, whose Grandson, Sir *John Winter*, assign'd it to Mr. *Thomas Haynes*, whose Son, *Richard Haynes*, Esq; is the present Lord of it, and has an handsome Seat here.

The Church is annexed to *Puckle-Church*, and the Building hath an handsome Tower at the West End, adorn'd with Pinnacles. It is dedicated to St. *James*.

Divers Lands in this Parish, to the Value of 2, or 300 *l. per Annum*, were, about 30 Years since, given by Mr. *Thomas Stevens*, an Alderman of *Bristol*, to erect and endow two Hospitals in that City, which, the Trustees by him appointed, have faithfully executed.

Other Lands there are in this Parish, of the Yearly Value of 20 *l.* which were purchased for the Use of the Poor of *Dyrham* and *Deynton*, out of the Money given by Mr. *Langton Clerke*, for the Uses before-mention'd.

There are several Hamlets in this Parish; viz. 1. *Berdwick*. 2. *Holy-Brook*, which is a Fountain dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. 3. *Church-Eight*, where was a Chapel dedicated to St. *Bartholomew*, but is now quite ruined. 4. *Bridgyate*. 5. *Toghill*, where Sir *Ralph Hopton*, General of the King's Army, drew up his Forces, to engage the Parliament Army, drawn up at *Landsdown*, under the Command of Sir *William Waller*, July 5, 1643. The Fight lasted near twelve Hours, but at length the Parliament Forces quitted the Field. Sir *Bevil Greenwill*, whom the Lord *Clarendon*

calls one of them who were the Life of the King's Cause in the Western Parts, lost his Life in this Battle; which, as it was much lamented by King *Charles I.* so the Memory of it was preserved in his Son's Titles, who was created by King *Charles II.* Earl of *Bath*, and Lord *Landsdown*. On the other Side the *Boyd*, stands

Derham, so called from *Dwr*, which signifies Water, and *Ham*, a Town, this Place being full of Springs that supply the *Boyd*. It is but a small Village, but is famous for certain huge Ramparts and Trenches, which shew that it has anciently been the Scene of many military Actions. History gives us a particular Account of one; viz. That *Ceaulin*, King of the *West Saxons*, engaging with the *Britons* in the neighbouring Fields, obtained a great Victory over them, and slew *Cammeail*, *Condidan*, and *Fariemoiol*, three of their Kings; whereupon, the Cities of *Bath*, *Glocester*, and *Cirencester*, were surrender'd to him.

This Manor was, in the Confessor's Days, held by *Aluric* the *Saxon*, whom the Conqueror depriv'd of it, and gave it to *Widen*, for his Service in the Expedition into *England*; but it continued not long in his Family, for we find that *Henry de Newmarch*, or, *de Novo Mercatu*, descended from *Bernard de Newmarch*, who came in with the Conqueror, was seized thereof, in the Beginning of the Reign of that King, and left it to his Brother *James*, who died 17 King *John*, leaving only two Daughters, *Isabel* and *Hawise*; the Eldest of whom, being married to *Ralph Russel*, he became Lord of *Derham*; and his Family continued a long Time so, till, by the Female Issue, it came first to the *Dennis's*, then to the *Winters*, and lastly, to *William Blathwait*, Esq; who is the present Lord, and hath a pleasant new built Seat on it, near the Church, with curious Gardens, Water-Works, and Walks; as also, a large Park and Warren adjoining.

The Father of this Gentleman was a Person famous for his Skill in modern Languages, and for Dexterity in Business, which advanc'd him to several publick and private Employments; viz. Secretary of War and State, during King *William's* Abode in *Flanders* and *Holland*;

one of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations; and Clerk of the Privy-Council to King *Charles II.* King *James II.* King *William III.* and Queen *Anne.*

The Church is a Rectory, worth 120 *l. per Annum*, in the Patronage of Mr. *Blatbwait*. The Building hath an Isle on both Sides, and at the West End a Tower, with Battlements. It is dedicated to St. *Peter*.

Sir *William Dennis*, and others, founded a Guild in this Parish in 1620, of which, if any be desirous to know the Method of founding it, and the Statutes to be observed by it, let him consult Sir *Robert Atkyns's* History of this Shire; the Account being too long to be inserted here. See P. 415, in *Dyrham*.

Hinton, is an Hamlet in this Parish, anciently belonging to the Family of the *Rivers's*, or *de Ripariis*, but being after divided, one Part was sold to Mr. *Thomas White*, of *Coventry*, who being Mayor of *Bristol*, and charitably inclin'd, gave it to the Corporation, for publick Uses, 32 *Henry VIII.* for which it is still carefully employ'd. From hence, the *Boyd* passing on, shews us nothing worth Notice before it falls into the *Avon*, which having got thro' *Kanesbam-Bridge*, soon reaches *Bristol*, a City for People, Trade, Building, and all Conveniencies of Life, that yields Pre-Eminence to none but *London*. It is indeed a County by itself, and so cannot rightly be reckon'd a Part either of *Glocestershire*, or *Somersetshire*; but being by Mr. *Camden* placed in the latter, and by Sir *Robert Atkyns* omitted in his History of *Glocestershire*, I shall refer it to that County, and follow the *Avon*, which, as soon as it has passed thro' this City, receives the River

Frome, which runs calmly into it, making a quiet Harbour for Ships, and a Creek convenient to load and unload Wares, commonly call'd, *The Key*. Near the Confluence of these two Rivers, is a Champion Ground, call'd, *The Marsh*, lately beautified with fine Buildings. Upon the *Frome* stands *Chipping-Sodbury*, already mention'd; from whence the *Frome* winds about, till it comes to

Acton, a Parish eight Miles in Compass, consisting of good Pasture and Arable: It is sometimes call'd, *Iron-*

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Acton, because much Iron Ore has been formerly dug up in this Place, and many Iron Works, and great Heaps of Cinders are still to be seen. The Brook *Storwer* coming from *Doddington*, and *Laden* from *Titherington*, join in this Place, and make up the River, which is after that call'd the *Frome*.

This Manor, in the Reigns of the Confessor and Conqueror, was held by the Church of St. *Peter* at *Bath*, but soon after the Conquest, it came to the *Actons*, the Heiress of which Family, by marrying with Sir *John Pointz*, brought it into his Family, wherein it continued near 400 Years, being sold by Sir *John Pointz's* Widow, to Mr. *Player*, from whom it pass'd to *Simon Harcourt*, Esq;

The Church is a Rectory, the Building hath a South Isle, and two Chancels; that on the South Side belonging to the Manor-House. A little below this Town, a Brook from

Cromball, runs into the *Frome*. This Parish is 10 Miles in Compass, consisting of Pasture chiefly, being well water'd by the Brook aforesaid.

The Manor of this Town is call'd *Cromball-Ligons*, from the Family of the *Ligons*, who were long the Lords of it, but it is now in the Possession of the Lord *Ducie de Moreton*, who hath a large Park in this Place. In the same Parish is a less Manor, call'd

Cromball-Abbots, because it belong'd anciently to the Abbot of St. *Austin* in *Bristol*, given to this House by the Lord *Berkeley*, in 1148.

On an Hill in this Place, call'd *Anchorite-Hill*, are the Ruins of a Cell still visible. It is said the Monks of *Banger* consulted the *Anchorite* that dwelt in it, when they went to meet *Austin* the Monk, who was sent to convert the *Saxons*.

The Church is a Rectory, worth 80 *l. per Annum*, in the Patronage of the Lord *Ducie*.

Here has lately been discover'd a chequer'd Pavement, about 15 Feet and an half in Breadth, and 18 and an half in Length, compos'd of white, red, blue, and dark-colour'd cubical Stones, alternately varied, set together with a strong Cement, and by the Skill of the

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the Workman, form'd into a very curious Order and Regularity. From this Place the *Frome* leads us, by some small inconsiderable Villages, to

Stoke, commonly call'd *Stoke Giffard*, because it anciently belonged to the *Giffards* of *Brimesfield*. The Parish is 14 Miles in Compass, and consists of some Arable and Pasture Lands, but mostly of Woods: The *Frome* runs thro' it.

Duns, a *Saxon*, held this Manor in the Confessor's Reign, but the Conqueror gave it to *Osborn Giffard*, for his Service in the Invasion: It continued in his Family till King *Edward II's* Reign, when *John Giffard* being attainted and executed for Treason, his Estate was seized into the King's Hands, and given to *Maurice de Berkeley*, whose Posterity now enjoys it, *Norborne Berkeley*, Esq; being the present Lord of it. He is one of the Representatives in Parliament for the County, and has a large and pleasant House in this Parish.

The Church is a Vicarage, in the Patronage of Mr. *Berkeley*.

There are three Hamlets belonging to this Parish; viz. 1. *Great-Stoke*. 2. *Little-Stoke*. 3. *Harris-Stoke*. From hence the *Frome* passes by *Stapleton*, into the *Avon*, which hereabouts furnishes *Bristol* with a Dish, perhaps, no where else to be met with, call'd *Elvers*, which are little Eels, scarce so big as a Goose-Quill, appearing in such Multitudes in the River, in the Spring, that the Water seems black with them, and being catch'd with small Nets, are made into little Cakes, fry'd, and eaten. The *Frome* passing on, receives the River *Trin*, now dwindled into a small Brook, on which stands

Henbury, a large Parish, of 25 Miles in Compass, consisting of Pasture and Wood Lands chiefly, but the Grounds by the *Severn* are Marshy.

The Manor is of great Extent and Jurisdiction, divers Lands in 11 adjoining Parishes holding of it, and divers Fishings in the *Severn* belonging to it. The Conqueror held it as a Member of his Manor of *Huesbury*, at the Time of his Survey; but it was not long after granted to the Bishop of *Worcester*, in whose See

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it continued till it was surrender'd to the Crown, 1 Edward VI. and given the same Year to Sir *Ralph Sadler*; after which it came to the Family of *Morse*, who were Owners of this Manor for several Generations, till *George Morse*, the last Possessor thereof, left it to his only Daughter and Heiress, first married to Sir *Samuel Astrey*, Knt. Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and afterwards to *Simon Harcourt*, Esq; Clerk of the Crown in the King's Bench, and died possess'd thereof; since whose Decease the said Manor is come to *Arabella*, Lady *Walden*, her youngest Daughter by the said Sir *Samuel Astrey*, Wife of the Right Hon. *Henry Lord Walden*, afterwards Earl of *Suffolk* and *Bindon*.

Near this Place is an Hill, call'd *Blaise-Hill*, because there stood anciently a Chapel, dedicated to St. *Blaise*, but long ago demolished. In the Year 1707, some Foundation-Stones of this Chapel being dug up, many ancient *Roman* Coins and other Antiquities were found; and in a Vault, supposed to have been in a Church, were many whole, and Parts of human Bodies seen. The Hill is round, and affirmed by Tradition to have been a *Roman* or *British* Fortification, there being three Ramparts of a great Height and Thickness, and Trenches still visible.

The Church is a Vicarage, given to Sir *Ralph Sadler*, by King *Henry VIII.* but is now in the Patronage of the Earl of *Suffolk*, but the Impropriation belongs to Mr. *Fane*, and is worth 200 *l.* per Annum. The Building is large, dedicated to St. *Mary*, and hath 60 *l.* per Annum in Lands belonging to it, to keep up Repairs. In the Chancel is an handsome Monument, in Memory of Sir *Robert Southwell*, who died in 1702, and had been eminent for many publick Employments, and an Envoy Extraordinary to several Courts. His Lady lies in another Monument by him.

Here is a Free-School, erected by one Mr. *Anthony Edwards*, of *King's-Weston*, who having built two convenient Houses for the Master and Usher, settled 80 *l.* per Annum upon it, allotting 30 Marks for the Master, and 20 for the Usher's Stipend, the rest to be employ'd in

in the Schooling of the poor Children, who are to wear blue Coats, and be taught by the said Master and Usher.

Westbury, a Parish 14 Miles in Compass, consisting of rich Pasture, being well water'd by the River *Trin*, which runs thro' it, into the *Avon*, which is the West Boundary.

The Church of *Worcester* held this Manor, then call'd *Huesbury*, in the Reigns of King *Edward* the Confessor, and King *William* the Conqueror.

Here was anciently a College, consisting of a Dean and five Prebendaries, which was founded by *Richard* Duke of *York*, Son of *Edmund de Langeley*, the fifth Son of King *Edward* III. and his Son *Edmund*, Earl of *Rutland*, near the River *Trin*. King *Edward* gave them the Hospital of *St. Lawrence*, near *Bristol*, for their Maintenance. *William Cannings*, a Merchant, who had been five Times Mayor of *Bristol*, retiring hither, and becoming at length Dean, built it a-new, and became a great Benefactor to it : He also built an Alms-House, for poor Men and Women, in this Parish, and allow'd the Mayor of *Bristol* to put in one of the Men, and his Wife one of the Women. King *Edward* IV. gave the Manor of *Elms-Tree*, in the Parish of *Fetbury*, to this College, to pray for his Father, Mother, and Brother's Souls, and his own Welfare.

The Church is a Vicarage, the Impropriation is worth 100 *l. per Annum*, and is in Mr. *Fane*. The Building is large and handsome, and there are several Monuments and Inscriptions in it and the Chancel, for Sir *Richard Hill*, Sir *Richard Ellsworth*, &c.

There are several Hamlets in this Parish; viz. 1. *Stoke-Bishop*, so called, because it was held in the Reign of King *William* the Conqueror, by the Bishop of *Constance* in *Normandy*. 2. *Redland*, which formerly belong'd to the Abbey of *Tewkesbury*. 3. *Shirehampton*, given to the Abbey of *Cormeille* in *Normandy*, by the Conqueror. In this Tithing lie *King-Road*, and *Hung-Road*, two eminent Stations for Shipping. Having taken a View of the West and South Parts of this County, we will now pass towards the East, where, leaving *Marshfield*, one of the Market-Towns, we come to

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Badminton, a Parish six Miles in Compass, consisting of Arable and Pasture Land.

The Manor was held by the *Botelers*, after the Conquest, for near 400 Years, but *Nicholas Boteler*, at length, sold it to one of the *Somersets*, Earl of *Worcester*, whose Posterity, now Dukes of *Beaufort*, enjoy it: *Henry Duke of Beaufort* is the present Lord, who has so noble a Seat here, adorn'd with such stately Parks, pleasant Gardens, and fine Walks, that the late King *William*, who came hither from *King-Road*, where he landed on his Return from his Expedition into *Ireland*, said to the then Duke, Great Grandfather to the present, *That he was not surprized at his not coming to Court, when he had so sumptuous a Palace of his own.* It is justly esteem'd one of the most magnificent Houses in *England*.

The Church is a Vicarage, which formerly belong'd to the Abbey of *Perthore*, but now the Duke of *Beaufort* is the Patron and Impropriator. The Building hath an Isle on each Side, and joins to the Duke of *Beaufort's* House. In it are divers Inscriptions, in Memory of the *Botelers*, who were so long Lords of this Manor.

Little Badminton has long had the same Lord Patron, and Impropriator, as *Great Badminton*; viz. the *Botelers* and *Somersets*. From hence we come to

Didmerton, a small Parish, bordering on *Wiltshire*. The Road from *Cirencester* to *Bristol* and *Bath*, lies thro' this Place.

This Manor was held of Earl *Harold*, by *Lewin*, and by *Durand* of *Glocester*, in the Conqueror's Reign. *Otnel de Syward* obtained it soon after the Conquest, and it continued in his Name for several Generations; but in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign it came to the *Codringtons*, by the Marriage of an Heiress of the *Seacoles*. *Robert Codrington*, Esq; is the present Lord of this Place, and has a large House, with pleasant Gardens in it, near the Church.

Robert Codrington, a younger Brother of this Family, and Master of Arts, of *Magdalen College*, in *Oxford*, wrote the Life and Death of *Robert*, Earl of *Essex*, who was beheaded at the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, and several other ingenious Treatises.

Colonel

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Colonel *Codrington*, Governor of the *Leeward Islands*, remarkable for several Pieces of Poetry, particularly, Verses address'd to Sir *Samuel Garth*, before his *Dispensary*, was likewise of this Family.

The Church is a Rectory, in the Patronage of Mr. *Codrington*. The Building, which is dedicated to St. *Lawrence*, is small, but erected in the Form of an L, because that Saint's Name begins with that Letter. We come next to

Leighterton, an Hamlet, and Chapel of Ease to *Boxwell*. It was held of *Humphry de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*, and of *Joan* his Wife, 46 *Edward III.* but it was in the Hands of the *Stanshaws*, 12 *Edward IV.* The Chapel is but small.

About 30 Years since, a Barrow was here open'd, wherein were three Vaults, with Urns of Ashes. It is probable that it was an honorary Tomb, thrown up immediately after the Battle of *Sherston*, fought between King *Edmund* and the *Danes*, A. D. 1016. Here the Borders wind to

Shipton, commonly call'd, *Shipton-moigne* and *Dovel*, to distinguish it from two other Places of the same Name, viz. *Shipton-Olive*, from the Family of the *Olives*, who were long Lords of it, and *Shipton-Solers*, from a Family of that Name, who were long Owners of it.

The Name is taken from the Sheep kept here, and the Families of *Le Moigne* and *Dovel*, who were two famous Warriors, supposed to lie buried in the Church, the first of which was Lord of this Manor, and the other, of a considerable Hamlet adjoining.

Wulvi held this Manor in the Confessor's Days, and *Radulph de Lymes*, and *William de Owe*, in the Conqueror's. The Family of the *Le Moignes* came early into it, for *William Le Moigne* held it, 5 *Henry III.* by the Service of keeping the King's Larder, and it was in his Family near 200 Years, and then, by an Heirefs, it pass'd to the *Stourtons*, afterwards created Barons of the Realm; and from them, to the *Hodges's* and *Escourts*. *Walter Escourt*, Esq; is the present Lord, and hath a large

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large House here, with a handsome Gate-House to it, and a pleasant Park by it.

The Church is a Rectory of 100*l.* *per Annum*, in the Patronage of Mr. *Thomas Hodges*. The Building is handsome, and hath several Effigies in it, and in the Chancel. The Burial-Place of the *Escourts* is in the South Isle, where is a stately Stone Monument for Judge *Escourt* and his Lady. More North, upon the very Edge of the County, stands *Tetbury*, one of the Market-Towns before spoken of. Within a Mile N. W. of this Town, lies

Beverton-Castle, call'd anciently, *Bureslan*, from the blue Stones which were found in this Place. The Castle is very ancient and strong, being built square, and moated on all Sides, having a Tower at each Corner, one of which is still remaining. It was made a Garrison in the Grand Rebellion, sometimes for the King, and sometimes against him.

The Manor and Castle were anciently in the *Berkeleys*, from whom they pass'd, thro' several Hands, to the *Hicks's*; of which Family, Sir *Henry Hicks*, the present Lord of the Manor, is descended.

The Church is a Rectory, the Presentation is in the Crown. The Building is small, but has a South and Cross Isle, the last of which belongs to the Lord of the Manor.

This Place had a Market and Fair granted to them, 21 *Edward I.* but they have been long disused. Westward of this Place lies

Kingscot, a Parish consisting mostly of Arable Grounds, and Woods.

The Manor, in the Conqueror's Days, belonged to the Honour of *Berkeley*, but the *Kingscots* obtained it above 500 Years ago, by the Marriage of *Aldena*, Daughter of the Lord *Berkeley*, of *Berkeley Castle*, and it has continued in the Possession, and been the Seat of that ancient Family ever since, *William Kingscot*, Esq; being the present Lord of it.

Here was probably a *Roman* Station; for, some Years ago, in a Field adjoining, were thrown up with the Plough, a Multitude of *Roman* Coins, a large Statue of Stone,

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Stone, and a *Fibula Vestiaria* of Silver, chequer'd and enamell'd. From *Tetbury*, the River winds to

Cylkerton, an Hamlet, belonging to *Rodmerton* : *Scire-wolde* held it in the Reign of the Confessor, and *William de Orwe*, in the Reign of the Conqueror. The Manor did afterwards belong to the Knights Templars, but being taken from them, was given to *William de Clinton*, Earl of *Huntington* ; from whose Family it has passed by the *Monox's* and *Webbs*, to the *Cox's*, *Charles Cox*, of *Lower Lypiate*, Esq; being the present Lord of it. We come next to

Rodmerton, a Parish, eight Miles in Compass. The Name is taken from the Road, and Meer, a Boundary, and Town ; *i. e.* A Town bordering on the Road.

Lewvin held this Manor in the Confessor's Reign, and *Gislebert*, Bishop of *Lisieux* in *Normandy*, held it of the Conqueror, but leased it out to *Hugh Marminot*. It was afterwards held of the Honour of *Glocester*, by one Knights-Fee, 47 *Henry III.* and has since been in divers Families. Sir *Walter Long* was lately Lord of it.

The Church is a Rectory, worth 120 *l. per Annum*. It formerly belonged to the Abbey of *Osney*, in *Oxfordshire*, but now is in the Patronage of the Heirs of Sir *Walter Long*. Mr. *Yate*, of this Place, in 1641, proving *Torleton* to be a Manor of this Town, 14 *Edward III.* recovered the Tythes, and annexed them to this Church. The Building is pretty large, having two Isles, suppos'd to be built, the North Isle by the *Wyes*, because their Arms are there, and the South by the *Allens*. From this Town, the Borders lead us to the River, which having crossed at *Sarney*, we see

Dryffeild, a Parish, seven Miles in Compass, consisting of good Meadow by the Church-Side, Pasture, and Arable. The Name is thought to be derived from *Dwr*, Water, because the most Part of the Parish is low and watery.

Eluff held *Dryffeild* in King *Edward* the Confessor's Reign, and *Renbald* the Priest, in the Conqueror's, who soon after granted the Manor and Advowson to the College of *Cirencester*, in which it continued till the Dissolution. After the Suppression of the Abbies, it was given

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given to *Humphry* and *George Brown*, in Exchange for Lands at *Waltham*, in *Essex*, whose Family enjoy'd it some Time, but it is now in the Possession of *Sir George Hanger*, who has a large House, and pleasant Gardens, near the Church.

The Church is a Vicarage, endow'd with all the Tithes, and so is worth 60 *l. per Annum*, in the Patronage of *Mr. Griffin*. The Building is strong. *John Blake*, the last Abbot of *Cirencester*, who surrender'd his House to King *Henry VIII.* lies buried here. The next Place we come to, is

Kempford, a Parish, consisting of good Meadow, Pasture, and Arable Ground, the River *Coln* running thro' the Midst of it into the *Ifis*, which divides it from *Wiltshire*.

Earl Harold, afterwards King of *England*, was seized of this Manor, then call'd *Chenemesford*, in the Confeſſor's Reign, and *Osgod*, a Saxon, held it under him; but the Conqueror granted it to *Ernulf de Hesding*, who had assisted him in the Invasion, but he soon after convey'd it to *Patrick de Cadurcis*, or *de Chaworth*, whose Family held it till *Maud*, the Heiress of that Family, marrying *Henry*, Earl of *Lancaster*, Nephew to King *Edward I.* it came into the Royal Line, and was by his Son *Henry*, created Duke of *Lancaster*, given to the Dean and Collegiate Church of *Leicester*, for the Maintenance of an Hospital, called *New-Work*, in *Leicester*, founded by him, as it continued till the Dissolution.

After the Suppression, King *Edward VI.* granted this Manor to *Sir John Thynn*, a Person much in Favour with the Duke of *Somerset*, for his great Parts, and good Education, of whom he obtained some great Estates. He was knighted at *Muscleborough-Field*, for his valiant Behaviour against the *Scots*. It continues in his Family to this Day, and is the Possession of the Right Hon. *Thomas*, the present Viscount *Weymouth*, Great Nephew to *Sir Thomas Thynn*, created by King *Charles II.* 34 Reg. Baron *Thynn*, of *Warmistor*, and Viscount *Weymouth*, a Person truly honourable for Virtue, Loyalty, and Charity, who had a Seat here.

The

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The Church is a Vicarage, worth 100 *l. per Annum*. The Bishop of *Glocester* is Patron, and the Impropriation belongs to the Lord *Weymouth*. The Building is large and handsome, and the Tower, which stands in the Middle, hath four Coats of Arms at the four Corners; viz. 1. The Earl of *Glocester*'s. 2. King *Alfred*'s. 3. The Duke of *Lancaster*'s. 4. A Pantlet in a Border. In the Chancel are several Inscriptions, for Sir *Henry-Frederick Thynn*, &c. and an Effigies of a Monk, without any Inscription. The *Isis*, or *Thames*, passes from this Place to *Lechlade*, one of the Market-Towns before spoken of.

Having thus viewed the Western and Middle Parts of the County, we shall pass to the more Eastern Parts, which being hilly, are called *Cotswold*, from the Sheep-Cotes made there, for the large Flocks of Sheep, with fine Fleeces, there fed, and *Wold*, or *Would*, which, in the *Saxon* Language, signifies an Hill. Among these Hills, as it were in a Neighbourhood together, lie several Villages and Towns, of which the following are most worthy Notice.

Rendcomb, a Parish, seven Miles in Compass, consisting most of Arable Land. The River *Churn*, which rises in *Birdlip-Hills*, running thro' it to *Cirencester*. It is so call'd from its being encompass'd with Vallies, for *Rund*, is *Saxon* for a Circle, or round Thing, and *Comb*, for a Valley.

This Manor, in the Confessor's Reign, belong'd to *Aluric*, a *Saxon*, but the Conqueror made it a Reward for the Labour of one *Tuold*, a *Norman*, who left it divided between his Sons *Gislibert* and *Walter*; but *Gislibert* taking Part with *Robert Curthose*, against King *William Rufus*, his Estate was all seized by that King, and this Manor, with other Parts of his Estate, was given to *Robert Fitz-Hamon*, from whom it hath pass'd, by the Female Branches, to the *Clares*, *Audleys*, *Staf-fords*, and *Berkeleys*, who sold it to Sir *Christopher Guise*, whose Family have been Men of great Estates, and is very ancient in this County, their old Mansion-House, call'd *Elmore*, having been near 500 Years in their Possession, as before-mention'd.

Sir

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Sir *Christopher Guise* new built this House at *Rendcomb*, in a very elegant Manner ; the Park and Gardens are fine, being much improved by his Son, Sir *John Guise*, a Gentleman, of whom honourable Mention is made in History, having raised and cloathed a Regiment at his own Expence, at the Time of the Revolution, he being the first Gentleman who went to meet the Prince of *Orange*, at his landing in the West, and afterwards driving the Duke of *Beaufort* out of the important City of *Bristol*, which he had taken Possession of for King *James*. As these Services gain'd him the Love and Esteem of all true Lovers of their Country, so, on the other Hand, they made him many Enemies among the Popish Party, and drew upon him a Duel with one of King *James's* Officers in the *College-Green*, at *Glocester*, soon after the Time of Divine Service, whereat he had been greatly insulted by the Officer, who trod on his Toes, and used other Provocations in the Church ; but Sir *John* soon disarm'd his Antagonist, and shew'd himself better skill'd in Arms, than the Man who made them his Profession.

This Gentleman before this had had a very narrow Escape for his Life, in a private Quarrel with Sir *Robert Atkyns*, at a Place call'd *Barrets-Brook*, where Sir *Robert* ran Sir *John Guise* thro' the Body, the Sword going in at his Navel, and coming out at his Back-Bone, falling at the same Time into a Saw-Pit, and the Sword breaking in his Body ; yet he recovered, and lived afterwards to have three Children by his Lady, a Daughter of the Lady *Arabella How* ; viz. Sir *John Guise*, who succeeded him in his Honour and Estate, and two Daughters, *Arabella*, married to *Edward Blount*, Esq; and Mother to the present Duchefs of *Norfolk*, and *Rachael*, married to Sir *Roger Bradshaigh*, of *Wiggan*, in *Lancashire*, Bart.

The Church is a Rectory. The Building large and beautiful, erected by Sir *Giles James*, who was at that Time, viz. in King *Henry VIII's* Reign, Lord of the Manor, and Patron.

Having pass'd by *Cirencester*, and other Places by the *Churn*, we come to *Coln*, a River rising among the Hills

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Hills about *Whittington*, a small Village, from whence it glides to

Compton-Abdale, so called to distinguish it from an Hamlet adjoining to it, called *Cassey-Compton*, and two Villages near it, called *Compton-Greenfield* and *Compton-Little*. It is a small Parish consisting of Arable and Woods; the *Coln* runs thro' it. — *Stigand*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, held it in the Confessor's Reign, but *Thomas*, Archbishop of *York*, had it in the Conqueror's Time, and it remained in that See 'till King *Edward VI.* gave it to Sir *Thomas Chamberlain*, whose Heirs selling it to Sir *Richard Grubham* of *Wistford* in *Wiltshire*, it came to Sir *John How*, his Nephew, whose Grandson, Sir *Richard How*, is the present Lord of it, who has a very pleasant new built Seat here, and delightful Gardens, the River *Coln* running thro' them, and large Woods, and a great Park adjoining.

The Church is a Rectory, anciently belonging to the Priory of *St. Oswald* in *Glocester*, but since the Dissolution, annexed to the See of *Bristol*. The Building is small. From hence the *Coln* leads us by some little Villages, to

Storwell, a small Parish, consisting most of Arable Ground. The River *Coln* runs thro' it. It is call'd *Stanewele*, in *Domesday-Book*, from *Stane*, a Stone, and *Well*, a Spring.

It anciently belong'd to the Family of the *Martells*, and continued long in it, but in King *Edward IV's* Reign, it was in the *Horns*, whose Heiress marrying *Anthony Bourn*, it passed by them to the *Atkinsens*, whose Heiress married Sir *William Wentworth*, who gave it to *William* Earl of *Strafford*, of whom *John How*, Esq; commonly called *Jack How*, the Son of *John How*, Esq; and the Lady *Arabella How*, and Brother to the Lord *How*, of *Langar*, in *Nottinghamshire*, purchased it. He was Vice-Chamberlain to King *William*, Pay-Master of the Guards and Garrisons, and one of the most honourable Privy-Council to both King *William* and Queen *Anne*, which Preferments he obtained by his Freedom of Speech, in opposing Standing Armies, and advancing what he conceived to be for the Good of his

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his Country. Here are a pleasant Seat and Park, descended to the Right Hon. the Lord *Chedworth*, whose Father, *John How*, Esq; was raised to that Dignity, by his present Majesty, King *George II.* and died soon after.

The Church is annexed to *Hampnet*, by the Consent of the Bishop and Patron. The Building is in the Form of a Cross, small, but handsome. The *Coln* passing this Place by *Bibury*, touches next upon the Lands belonging to

Queniton, or *Quinton*, so call'd from the Nunnery of *Polesworth*, lying in this Place, for *Qwen*, in *Saxon*, signifies a *Woman*. They were Ladies of the Manor till the Dissolution, when it was given to *Magdalen College* in *Oxford*, who are the present Lords.

The Church, which is a Vicarage, worth 70 *l. per Annum*, and the Impropriation, belonged to the Nunnery of *Polesworth*, but at the Suppression, was granted to the Dean and Chapter of *Worcester*, who are the present Patrons. The Church is large, and dedicated to *All Saints*.

Here was once a Preceptory of the Knights Templars, founded by *Agnes Lacy*, *William of Poitou*, and the Countess *Cecilia*. The next Place is

Fairford, one of the Market-Towns before-mention'd.

Farmington, anciently call'd *Thormarton*, is on one Side the *Leche*, where a small Brook rises, and runs into the *Windrush*.

This Manor did anciently belong to the Priory of *Eddington* in *Wiltshire*, given to it by the Founder, *William de Eddington*, Bishop of *Winchester*. At the Dissolution of this Priory, it was given to Sir *Michael Ashfield*, whose Posterity sold it to Sir *Rice Jones*, whose Descendant, Sir *Henry*, leaving only one Daughter, married to the Earl of *Scarborough*, the present Lord of that Name is, in her Right, Owner of this Manor.

The Church is a Rectory, worth 120 *l. per Annum*, and the Earl of *Scarborough* is Patron. The Building is small, but hath a little Tower at the West End.

In this Parish is an exceeding large *Roman Camp*, call'd *Norbury*, 850 Paces long, and 473 Paces broad,

now

now a Corn-Field; and not far from it Westward, is a Barrow. Adjoining to this Place, is

Sherborn, a Parish of small Extent, but consisting of rich Meadow, Pasture, and Arable: The River *Windrush* running on the North Side, and a small Brook thro' the Middle of it. In it there are found many excellent Quarries of Free-Stone.

The Manor belonged, in the Conqueror's Reign, to the Abbey of *Winchcomb*, which held it to the Dissolution, when it was given to *Christopher Allen*, who sold it, 6 *Edward VI.* to *Thomas Dutton*, whose Descendant, *Sir Ralph Dutton*, is now Lord of it, and has a large stately House in it, with large Parks about it.

The Church is an Impropriation, in the Patronage of *Sir Ralph Dutton*, who is the Impropiator, and hath all the Tithes, except half the Hay, worth 140 *l. per Annum*. The Building is dedicated to *St. Mary*, and has an Isle as large as the Church, with a large Spire Steeple at the West End. Ascending Northward, and keeping to the Bounds of the County Eastward, we come to the River *Windrush*, which rising near *Guiting*, receives two little Brooks near *Slaughter*, on which stands *Stow on the Would*, one of the Market-Towns before spoken of. Then passing by *Campden*, another Market-Town, farther on the Northern Borders, is

Bekeford, a Parish of seven Miles in Compass, consisting of Pasture and Arable. The River *Charan* rises here, and runs thro' *Avon*, near *Tewksbury*.

This Manor was held of the Crown in the Confessor's Days, and *Earl William* had it in the Conqueror's, since which it has passed thro' many Hands, and is now in the Possession of *Benedict Wakeman*, Esq; who has a handsome large Seat near the Church.

The Church is a Vicarage, in the Patronage of *Mr. Wakeman*, who has the Impropriation, but pays to the Vicar out of it, eight Quarters of Wheat, six of Oats, four of Barley, and 8 *l.* in Money, Yearly, at *All-hallows-Tide*, *Easter*, and *Whitson-tide*. The Building is well repaired, and has an handsome Tower and Vestry. It is dedicated to *St. Barbara*. Near this Place is

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Dumbleton, a Parish nine Miles in Compass, consisting of Pasture, well planted with Orchards, and stored with Timber-Trees. A small Brook call'd *Isborn* runs thro' it.

This Manor belong'd to the Abbey of *Abingdon*, from the *Norman* Conquest to the Dissolution of Abbies, when it was given to *Thomas* Lord *Audley*, and Sir *Thomas Pope*, in Exchange for *Laver-Morney* in *Essex*, 34 *Henry VIII.* by whom it was alienated to *Thomas Cox*, Esq; descended from the *Cox's* of *Coxhall* in *Kent*. Sir *Robert Cox* is now Lord of the Manor, Patron of the Rectory, and constant Church-Warden, who is oblig'd to keep the Church in Repair; yet Part of this Parish is an Impropriation, belonging to *Trinity-College* in *Oxford*, worth 10 *l. per Annum*, to whom also the Rector pays ten Shillings Yearly. The Parish on this Account has a Claim to a Fellowship in that College. The Building hath two Isles on the South and North Sides. It is dedicated to *St. Peter*.

In the Chancel is an handsome Monument for Sir *Charles Piercy*, third Son of the Earl of *Northumberland*, who married *Dorothy*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Cox*, of *Cleeve*, and for *Charles Cox*, Son of Sir *Thomas*.

George Hopkins, an eminent Preacher at *Evesham*, who was ejected for Non-Conformity, retired hither, and constantly frequented this Parish Church on *Sundays* and *Holidays*. He died in 1666, and lies buried in this Church. Eastward of this is

Toddington, a Parish eight Miles in Compass, consisting of rich Meadow, Pasture, and Arable. The River *Charan* runs upon the Borders of it.

The Family of the *Tracy's* have been very long Lords of this Manor, and are descended of the Royal Blood of the *Saxon* Kings of *England*. *William de Tracy* lived in the Reign of King *Henry II.* and is said to have been one of the Knights who murdered *Thomas Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. *Oliver Tracy*, his Son, was High Sheriff of *Glocestershire* in 1319, as was *Thomas*, his Great Grandson, in 1359, and Sir *John*, the Son of *Thomas*, in 1366. Sir *John Tracy*, of this Family, was made Viscount *Rathfool* in *Ireland*, by King *Charles I.*

and

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and his Son *Robert* Lord *Tracy*, by *Dorothy*, Daughter of *Thomas Cox*, of *Castleditch* in *Herefordshire*, was Father of Mr. Justice *Tracy*, one of the Judges of the Court of Common-Pleas. *William* Lord *Tracy* is now the Lord of this Manor, and hath a large House and Park in this Parish.

The Church is a Vicarage, the Lord *Tracy* the Patron, who not long since pull'd down the old Building, and erected, and decently adorn'd, a new one, at his own Charge. More to the South, is

Hales, a small Parish, famous only for the *Cistercian* Abbey that once flourished there, of which there are at this Time little or no Remains, but a neat Cloister.

This Abbey was founded by *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, King of the *Romans*, in Performance of a Vow that he had made at Sea, when he was in Danger of Shipwreck. He placed in it 20 *Cistercian* Monks, and 10 Converts, which he brought from *Beaulieu* in *France*. It was dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and to *All Saints*, by the Bishop of *Worcester*, in the Presence of King *Henry III.* the Earl's Brother, the Queen, 13 Bishops, many Noblemen, and 300 Knights. This great Earl and his Lady, who may be stiled an Emperor and Empress, lie buried in it.

The Manor of this Town was, at the Conquest, taken from the *Saxon* Lord, and given to a *Norman*, the Ancestor of *Jeffery de Luci*; but it coming to the Crown, was given by King *Henry* to his Brother, *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, before-mention'd, who settled it on the Abbey here, in which it continued till the Dissolution, when it was granted, with the Scite of the Monastery, to Sir *Thomas Seymour*, and after his Attainder, to *William* Marquis of *Northampton*, from whom it pass'd to *William Hobby*, Esq; and afterwards to the *Tracy's*, who have ever since been Lords of it, *William* Lord *Tracy* being the present Lord, who has a large House here, supposed to have been the Habitation of the Abbot, from the religious Inscriptions and Figures in many of the Rooms of it.

The Church is a Chapel of Ease to *Didbrooke*. Near this Place, is

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Sewdeley, a Parish six Miles in Compass, consisting of Pasture and Arable; a small Brook runs from it into the *Avon*.

Harold, the Son of *Radulph* the Saxon, held this Manor under the Conqueror, and his Posterity took the Name of *De Sewdeley*, and held it till the 42d Year of King *Edward III.* when *John de Sewdeley* leaving no Male Issue, this Manor fell to his Sister *Joan's* Share, who married *William le Boteler*, of *Wem* in *Shropshire*, whose Grandson, *Ralph de Boteler*, was created Baron of *Sewdeley*, and was Lord Treasurer of *England*, 20 *Henry VI.* He built the Castle of *Sewdeley* out of the Spoils which he got in the Wars with *France*. He having no Issue, sold this Manor and Castle to King *Edward IV.* from whom it pass'd to King *Henry VII.* who gave it to his Uncle *Jasper*, Duke of *Bedford*, from whom it came to the Crown, and was given by King *Edward VI.* to *William* Marquis of *Northampton*, and Queen *Mary I.* granted the Castle and Manor to Sir *John Bridges*, afterwards created Baron *Sewdeley*, by the Name of Lord *Chandois*, because he had married one of the Daughters and Coheiresses of Sir *John Chandois*, Lord *Sewdeley*. The Manor continued in this Family, till *George* Lord *Chandois*, having no Heirs Male, gave it to his Wife *Jane*, Daughter to *John* Earl of *Rivers*, who marrying *George Pitt*, of *Stratfieldsey*, in *Hampshire*, left this Manor to his Son *George Pitt*, Esq; who is the present Lord of it. Yet the Barony of *Sewdeley* continues in the honourable Family of the *Bridges*, or *Bruges*, now Duke of *Chandos*.

The Castle, which was once a very beautiful Building, is most of it pull'd down.

The Church is a Rectory, worth 50 *l. per Annum*, in the Patronage of Mr. *Pitt*; the Building was neat, adorn'd with Battlements and Pinnacles, but was so defac'd and ruined by the Civil Wars, that there is only one Part of it used for Divine Service, viz. a small Isle on the South Side, call'd, *The Chapel*, under which, several of the Lords *Chandois* lie buried. A little higher lies

Winchcomb,

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Winchcomb, one of the Market-Towns before-mention'd.

Among the Natural Curiosities of this County, we must not forget the little Star-Stones, call'd *Astroites*, found at *Lassington*, near *Glocester*, on the Side of an Hill; they are of a Greyish Colour, looking as if they were curiously engraven, and being put into Vinegar, move as if they were alive. They are likewise found at *Shugbury* in *Warwickshire*, and *Belvoir Castle* in *Leicestershire*. Nor

Pan-Park-Hole, where was formerly a Pit for Lead Ore, which has a narrow Descent, as it were by a Tunnel, only two Yards Broad, and near 40 Yards deep, into a Rock, after which it opens to a Cave, 75 Yards long, 41 broad, and 19 high. In this there is a Pool, of good sweet Water, 27 Yards long, 12 broad, and five and a half deep, and the lowest Bottom of the Pool is 20 Yards higher than the highest Tide of the *Severn*, which is three Miles off.

In the Parish of *Puckle-Church*, is a Well, dedicated to *St. Aldam*, the Water of which is esteem'd very good for Sore Eyes, and Diet-Drinks; as also a Spring in the Parish of *Siston*, dedicated to *St. Bridget*, much esteemed for its Medicinal Virtues; likewise another, in *Standish Park*, called *Radwell*.

• PERSONS of Eminence born, or inhabiting in the County of Gloucester.

Tidemanus, of *Winchcomb*, Bishop of *Worcester* in the Reign of King *Richard II.*

Dr. Chedworth, Bishop of *Lincoln* in King *Henry VI's* Time. He and *Wainfleet*, Bishop of *Winchester*, were appointed to correct and reform the Statutes of *Eaton*, and *King's College*, *Cambridge*. He is supposed to be born at *Chedworth*.

Dr. Carpenter, Bishop of *Worcester* in King *Edward IV's* Days, was born at *Westbury*.

Dr. Ruthal, Bishop of *Durham* in King *Henry VII's* Reign, was born in this County.

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William Tracy, of *Todington*, Esq; who having made his Will, and dying soon after, his Executors brought the Will to the Bishop of *Canterbury* to prove, who finding these Expressions in it,

“ I commit my Soul unto God and his Mercy —
 “ Believing that thro’ the Merits of *Jesus Christ* —
 “ I shall have Remission of Sins — This Faith
 “ is sufficient, without any other Man’s Works, or
 “ Merits. — My Belief is that there is but one God,
 “ and one Mediator, — which is *Jesus Christ*. —
 “ And therefore, will I bestow none of my Goods —
 “ that any Man should say or do any Thing to help
 “ my Soul. As touching my Temporal Goods —
 “ I do not suppose that any Merit shall be in bestow-
 “ ing them, but my Merit is in the Faith of *Jesus*
 “ *Christ* only, by whom such Works are good, &c.”
 shewed it to the Convocation, who having discuss’d the
 Matter, adjudg’d, that he should be taken out of his
 Grave, and burnt as an Heretick; and accordingly they
 sent a Commission to *Dr. Parker*, Chancellor of the
 Diocese, to put their Sentence in Execution, which he
 did, *Anno 1532*. King *Henry VIII.* hearing of this
 cruel Action, done without his Knowledge, or any
 Order of Law, sent for the Chancellor, and charged
 him with an high Offence, which he endeavoured to
 excuse, by the Archbishop’s Command, who was lately
 dead; but that availed little, for in the Conclusion it
 cost him 200 *l.* to obtain his Pardon.

Dr. Fox, Bishop of *Hereford*, was born at *Dursley*,
 who was active to get Hands for the Divorce of King
Henry VIII. from Queen *Catharine*.

Dr. John Hooper, Bishop of *Glocester*, educated at
Oxford, and a learned Divine, was, in King *Henry*
VIII.’s Reign, an Opposer of the six Articles, which
 the Doctors of that University understanding, so hated
 him, that he was forced to leave the University, and
 retire first into the Country, to *Sir Thomas Arundel*’s,
 where he was his Steward, and then into *France*, and
 lastly into *Germany*, where he married, and got a par-
 ticular Acquaintance with *Bullinger*, at *Zurich*.

When

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When King *Edward VI.* reigned, he returned into *England*, and coming to *London*, became a very zealous diligent Preacher, much followed by the Commons, and much favoured by the Court; by which Means, he was made Bishop of *Glocester*, by the Command of the King, and not long after, Bishop of *Worcester*, which Sees he held both together.

It seems, that after he was Bishop, some Ceremonies were pressed upon him, as the wearing of a Chamere, white Rochet, and square Cap, which he disgusted as Popish Ceremonies, and therefore put up a Petition to the King, That he might be dispensed with in the Refusal of those ceremonial Orders, or be discharged of his Bishopricks. The King consented to his Petition, and wrote to the Archbishop to omit those Ceremonies, and dispense with him as to the Use of them, as did also the Earl of *Warwick*, afterwards Duke of *Northumberland*; but the Bishops would not yield, saying, they were Trifles, and that his Stubbornness and Willfulness was not to be endured; whereupon Dr. *Hooper* was forced to yield, and having preached before the King in his Pontificals, he retired to his Diocese.

Being come to his Flock, he employed his Time with all Diligence for the Edification of his People, seeking all Means how to instruct and improve them in the Way of Salvation, going about his Diocese, and preaching to the People, visiting Schools, hearing Causes, and discharging with all Faithfulness the Office of a Bishop.

Two Years did he thus continue executing the Office of a careful and diligent Pastor, at the End of which Time King *Edward* died, and Queen *Mary* coming to the Throne, this Bishop was one of the first that was sent for by a Pursuivant, for two Causes: 1. To answer to Dr. *Heath*, whose See he had possess'd himself of, that Bishop being deprived for his Popish Opinions. 2. To render an Account to Dr. *Bonner*, Bishop of *London*, because, in King *Edward VI.*'s Time, he was an Accuser of that Bishop's Misbehaviour to King *Edward VI.*'s Ordinances, at *St. Paul's Cross*, in the open Congregation. He was first carried before the Queen

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and her Council, where the Bishop of *Winchester* received him opprobriously, and railed at him as an Heretick, and from thence sent to Prison, where he remained some Time.

The next Year, *March* 19, 1554, he was summoned to appear before the Bishops of *Winchester*, *London*, *Durham*, *Landaff*, and *Chichester*, who were appointed Commissioners by the Queen, for his Examination and Trial. They called him before them several Times, and examining him about his Marriage, Christ's Corporal Presence in the Sacrament, &c. at length condemn'd him for an Heretick; and having degraded him in *Newgate*, he was delivered to six of the Queen's Guards, to conduct him down to *Glocester*, and deliver him to the Sheriffs there, who, with the Lord *Chandois*, Sir *John Bridges*, and others, were commission'd to see Execution done, which they did accordingly, at *Glocester*, *February* 9, 1555.

Thomas Drowry, a blind Boy, who had suffer'd Imprisonment in *Glocester* some Time, for confessing the Truth, when Bishop *Hooper* was brought down to be executed, obtained Leave, after long Intercession, to be brought to him. The Bishop examined him, and in Conclusion said to him, "Ah! poor Boy, God hath taken from thee thy outward Sight, but has given thee a Sight more precious, for he hath endow'd thy Soul with the Eye of Knowledge and Faith: God give thee Grace, that thou lose not that Sight."

This Boy, *May* 5, 1556, was brought before Dr. *Williams*, then Chancellor of *Glocester*, who sitting judicially in his Consistory, with Mr. *John Tayler*, alias *Barker*, his Register, ask'd the Boy, Whether he did believe, that after the Words of Consecration, the real Body of Christ was in the Sacrament? To whom the Boy answered, "No, that I do not." Then said the Chancellor, who taught thee this Heresy? The Boy replied, you, Mr. Chancellor; for you did say in the Pulpit, (pointing to it) That the Sacrament was to be received spiritually by Faith, and not carnally and really, as the Papists have taught." Then answered the Chancellor, "Do as I have done, and you will

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“ will escape burning.” To which the Boy said, “ Tho’ you can so easily mock God and your own Conscience, I will not do so.” Then the Chancellor said, “ God have Mercy on thee, I will read the condemnatory Sentence against thee ;” which he beginning to do the Register stood up and said, “ Fie, for Shame, will you condemn yourself? Away ! let some other pass Sentence ;” but the Chancellor replied, “ I’ll obey the Law, and give Sentence myself.” Which having done, the Boy was delivered to the Sheriff of *Glocester*, and was burnt in that City, suffering joyfully.

The Chancellor lived not long after this, and came to a sudden End, for in 1558, Queen *Elizabeth* sent down certain Commissioners to *Glocester*, and when they were near the City, Dean *Jenkins* advised him to accompany him in meeting them, but the conscious Chancellor answered, he would never see them, and kept his Word ; for great Trouble of Mind broke his Heart before the Commissioners arrived. *Atkins*, p. 125.

Thomas Croker, a Bricklayer of *Glocester*, was burnt in the same Fire with *Thomas Drowry*.

John Horn was burnt for his Religion, in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, with a Woman in 1556, at *Newent*, or *Wotton-Under-Edge*.

James Baynham of *Westbury* ; Son of Sir *Alexander Baynham*, bred up at the Inns of Court, a Person learned in the Law, of a virtuous Disposition and godly Conversation : He married the Widow of *Simon Fish*, the Author of a famous Book called *The Supplication of the Beggars*, which tended much to the Reformation of Religion, and made him suspected to be of the same Inclination.

Not long after, he was accused to Sir *Thomas Moor*, then Chancellor of *England*, and being arrested by a Serjeant at Arms, was carried out of the *Temple* to Sir *Thomas’s* House at *Chelsea*, where he continued in free Prison a while, but when Sir *Thomas*, who often treated with him to renounce his Principles, (for he was a zealous Asserter of the Protestant Doctrines) but could
not

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not prevail, he used him more severely, and cast him into a Prison in his own House, whipped him at a Tree in his Garden, call'd afterwards, *The Tree of Troth*, and lastly, sent him to the Tower of *London* to be rack'd, thereby to force him to accuse such Gentlemen of the *Temple* as were of his Judgment, and confess where his Books were, Sir *Thomas* being present himself to see this Cruelty executed on him. And because his Wife could not be prevailed with to discover his Books, she was sent to the Fleet, and their Goods confiscated.

When Sir *Thomas Moor* found all his Attempts to reduce him to the Church in vain, he sent him to the Bishop of *London*, who put him into *Lollard's* Tower, examined him several Times upon many Articles and Interrogatories, and at last, by fair Words and Threatnings, brought him to recant; and so doing Penance at *St. Paul's* Cross, he was soon dismiss'd, and sent Home; but within a Month after he was so troubled in Conscience for his Abjuration, that he could not be quiet 'till he asked God, and the Protestant Congregation in *Bow-Lane*, Forgiveness, and declared openly in *St. Austin's* Church, *London*, that he had denyed God, and prayed all the People to forgive him. Upon this he was soon apprehended again, condemned, and delivered to the Sheriff to be executed.

When he was come to the Stake in *Smithfield*, where he suffered, *April* the 30th, 1552, he spoke thus to the People: " Good People, I am come hither to die as an
" Heretick: These be the Articles I suffer for. 1. I
" say, that it is lawful for every Man and Woman to
" have God's Book in his Mother Tongue. 2. That
" the Pope is Antichrist. 3. That there are no other
" Keys of Heaven-Gate, but preaching of the Word.
" 4. That there is no other Purgatory but Christ's
" Blood; and that the Soul's of the Faithful go immediately to Heaven. 5. That *Thomas Becket* was no
" Saint, but a Traitor. 6. That there is no Transub-
" stantiation in the Sacrament, but that 'tis Idolatry to
" worship the Bread &c." One *Pawey* gave him the Lie in thus speaking, and hastened to burn him.

While

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While Mr. *Baynham* was in the Midst of the Flames, and his Arms and Legs were half consumed, he cried out, and said, "O ye Papists, ye look for Miracles, Behold, here you may see a Miracle, for in this Fire I feel no more Pain than if I were in a Bed of Down, but it is to me as a Bed of Roses." And having thus said, he was consumed in the Flames.

Mr. *Pavey*, the next Week after, went up into a Gallery, where he had a Rood before him, and prayed and wept bitterly, which his Maid finding him to do, went to him, and he to divert her, bad her take a rusty Sword and make it clean, and not trouble him, which while she was doing, he tied up a Rope and hanged himself.

John Pigot was executed at *Sodbury* in 1555, and *John Barnard* and *John Walsh*, were ordered to be apprehended and prosecuted, because they often repaired to *Sodbury* to shew the Bones of that Martyr, who had been lately burned there, because thereby they did animate the People to a Perseverance in the reformed Religion.—It is affirmed by the Inhabitants of *Sodbury*, that the Chancellor of that Diocese, Dr. *Whittington*, did attend in Person upon the Martyrdom of a certain Woman, whose Name they knew not, condemned by himself for Heresy, and that a Bull broke out of the Town, and ran so furiously to the Place of Execution, and there gored the Chancellor, without doing hurt to any others present, so much, that he killed him immediately, carrying away his Guts on his Horns.

Mr. *Henry Smith* of *Campden*, is recorded in the Book of Martyrs for his remarkable Death, tho' not by Martyrdom. He was much taken Notice of for rejecting the Popish Superstitions; but being afterwards sent to study the Law in *London*, he turned to be a zealous Papist, and finished himself in his Lodgings near the Temple, in the Year 1559.

John Trevisa, Vicar of *Berkeley*, translated the Bible into English at the Request of *Thomas IV.* Lord *Berkeley*, as also *Polychronicon*, and added a Continuation of it.

He

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He wrote also the memorable Affairs of his own Times, and died *Anno* 1409.

Friar *Bacon* was born at *Todmors-Bottom*, in *Bisley* Parish. He was educated at *St. Bury Hill*, then call'd *St. Mary's Chapel*, on *Stroud River*, in the Parish of *Hampton*, where is still a Room, call'd *Friar Bacon's Study*. He died in 1284. He was a very learned Man, a Prodigy of Knowledge for the Age he lived in, and wrote 80 Books; but for his Skill in the Mathematicks, was reputed a Conjuror in those ignorant Times, which ignominious Name his Memory still bears among the Vulgar.

Sir *John*, Minister of *Windrush*, did Penance, for keeping a Concubine, by walking three Times round *Burford Cross*, with a Faggot on his Back. The Woman was his Wife, who, was in those Days, esteem'd worse than a Concubine.

Henry Dean, Prior of *Lanthony*, 2 *Henry VII.* was successively Bishop of *Bangor*, *Sarum*, and Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

William Tindal, a strenuous and early Assertor of the Reformation, was Tutor to Sir *John Walshe's* Children, and translated the *New Testament* in his House; but being prosecuted by the Bishops, was forced to fly from that his Retirement, into *Flanders*, where he was apprehended by an Order from *England*, put into *Filford Castle*, and being convicted of Heresy, was burnt under the Walls of it, in 1556.

Dr. *Gilbert Burn*, Bishop of *Wells*, was Rector of *Minchinghampton*.

Dr. *James Berkeley*, Son of *Thomas Lord Berkeley*, was Rector of *Slymbridge*, and afterwards Bishop of *Exeter*.

Dr. *Henry Stokesley*, Rector also of *Slymbridge*, was Bishop of *London* in 1530, and a violent Persecutor of the Protestants.

Dr. *Owen Ogletborpe*, afterwards made Bishop of *Carlisle*, was also Rector of *Slymbridge*. He crown'd Queen *Elizabeth*, in 1588, but was afterwards deprived for Popery.

Robert

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Robert Harris, born in *Campden*, was a famous Preacher of the Puritan Party, one of the Visitors of the University of *Oxford*, and one of the Commissioners for ejecting scandalous Ministers in that County. He much inveighed against Pluralists, and was a notorious one himself. He died in 1658, and was buried in *Trinity College* in *Oxford*, where he had been President.

Dr. Paul Buss, first Bishop of *Bristol*, was Rector of *Winterborn*, an eminent Man, and Provincial of the Order of *Bonhomies*.

John Wilkins, Rector of *Titherington*, and Master of *Campden School*, published a Concordance of the Bible, and wrote several Grammatical Treatises.

Calybate Downing, a violent Preacher to stir up Rebellion against King *Charles I.* was born at *Shermington*.

John Riland, Fellow of *Magdalen College* in *Oxford*, and Archdeacon of *Coventry*, who wrote some religious Discourses, was born at *Radbrook*, in *Queinton Parish*.

Giles Widows, so eminent for preaching his loyal Sermons at *St. Martin's Church* in *Oxford*, when the *Garison* was there, in 1645, was born at *Mickleton*.

John Biddle, Master of *Cript School* in *Glocester*, was born at *Wotton Under-Edge*: He wrote against the Divinity of the *Holy Ghost*, and many other blasphemous Books, for which he was kept in Prison under all the Changes of Government of the rebellious Times. He died in *Newgate*, in 1662.

Dr. Bull, Bishop of *St. David's*, was Rector of the same Parish. He is famous for his Defence of the *Nicene Faith*, and several other learned Works.

Dr. Frampton, Bishop of *Glocester*, was Rector of *Avening*. He was deprived for not taking the Oath of Allegiance to King *William III.* and Queen *Mary*, and was a Person of great Learning and Piety.

Sebastian Benefield, Margaret Professor at *Oxford*, was born at *Presbury*.

Thomas Neal, Hebrew Professor at *Oxford*, a very learned Divine, was born at *Wotton Under-Edge*.

William Guise, of *All Souls College*, *Oxford*, was born at *Abblodscourt*. He was one of the greatest Masters of the *Oriental Languages*, that *Europe* ever produced; and tho'

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tho' he died at the Age of but 33 Years, had translated the *Jewish Misna* out of *Hebrew* into *Arabic*, by which he obtained the Name of *Misna Guise*; this Work, with Notes, was published by *Surrenhusius*, in six Volumes in *Folio*, before which Edition, is an Epistle from *Dr. Bernard*, of *Oxford*, to *Dr. Narcissus Marsh*, Bishop of *Leghlin* and *Ferns*, lamenting the Death, and giving a Character of this great Genius. We have likewise some Account of him in *Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses*, and the Preface to *Oakley's History of the Saracens*.

Besides the *Misna*, *Mr. Guise* wrote a fair Manuscript, with his own Notes to it, of *Abulfeda's Geography*, which, after his Death, his Lady made a Present of to the University of *Oxford*, and is the fairest Manuscript of that Work in *Europe*; for the learned *Schickard*, Professor in the Academy of *Tubinge*, having employed himself for some Time on the Manuscript, in the late Emperor's Library at *Vienna*, complains, in a Letter to *Grævius*, that he could not read it, and was forced to abandon the Design he had form'd, of giving the Publick an Edition of it.

But that great Patroness of Arts, the late Queen *Caroline*, intended, from *Mr. Guise's* Manuscript, to have had one published at her own Expence, and employ'd *Mr. Gagnier*, the *Arabic* Professor at *Oxford*, to that Purpose, when Death snatch'd that excellent Princess from the World. Of the *Abulfeda*, *Mr. Gagnier* gives an Account, in a Letter, wrote by the Queen's Command, to *Mr. Guise's* Son, Major-General *Guise*, printed in the Year 1733.

The Seats of the Nobility and Gentry in this County are,

I. *Badmington*, in the Hundred of *Grombaldash*, about 10 Miles N. E. of *Bath* in *Somersetshire*, the Seat of his Grace the Duke of *Beaufort*.

II. *Berkeley Castle*, about 10 Miles S. W. of the City of *Glocester*, on the Eastern Bank of the *Severn*, the ancient Seat of the Right Hon. *Augustus*, Earl of *Berkeley*.

III. *Course-*

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III. *Courfe-Court*, near *Tewksbury*, the Right Hon. the Earl of *Coventry*'s.

IV. *Stowel*, 13 Miles from *Glocester*, the Right Hon. the Lord *Chedworth*'s.

V. *Campden-House*, the Earl of *Gainsborough*'s.

VI. *Kempsford*, near *Lechlade*, the Lord Viscount *Weymouth*'s.

VII. *Barrington*, the Lord *Talbot*'s.

VIII. *Toddington*, Lord *Tracy*'s.

IX. *Cirencester*, Lord *Bathurst*'s.

X. *Sandywell*, near *Cheltenham*, Lord *Conway*'s.

XI. *Tortworth*, Lord *Ducie*'s.

XII. *Woodchester-Park*, the same.

XIII. *Spring-Park*, the same.

XIV. *Hardwick*, the Right Hon. the Lord *Hardwick*'s, Lord High Cancellor of *Great Britain*.

XV. *Boddington*, Lord *Craven*'s.

XVI. *High-Meadow*, Lord Viscount *Gage*'s.

XVII. *Stoke*, near *Bristol*, the Seat of *Norborne Berkeley*, Esq; one of the Representatives in Parliament for the County.

XVIII. *Knoll*, near *Bristol*, the Seat of *Thomas Chester*, Esq; the other Representative in Parliament for the County.

XIX. *Matson*, near *Glocester*, the Seat of *John Selwyn*, Esq; one of the Representatives in Parliament for that City, and Groom of the Bedchamber to his Majesty.

XX. *Lydney*, near *Newnham*, the Seat of *Benjamin Bathurst*, Esq; the other Representative for the City of *Glocester*, and Brother to the Lord *Bathurst*.

XXI. *Abbey*, at *Cirencester*, the Seat of *Thomas Master*, Esq; Member for that Borough.

XXII. *Overbury*, near *Tewksbury*, the Seat of *John Martin*, Esq; Member for the Borough of *Tewksbury*.

XXIII. *Quedgeley*, near *Glocester*, the Seat of *Thomas Hayward*, Esq; one of the Representatives in Parliament for the Borough of *Luggershall* in *Wiltshire*.

XXIV. *Slaughter*, near *Stow*, the Seat of *William Whitmore*, Esq; one of the Representatives in Parliament

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ment for the Borough of *Bridgnorth*, in *Salop*, and Brother to Sir *Thomas Whitmore*, Knight of the *Bath*.

XXV. *Compton-Abdale*, in the Hundred of *Bradley*, Sir *Richard How's*.

XXVI. *Elmore*, about three Miles S. W. of *Glocester*, the ancient Seat of Sir *John Guise*, Bart.

XXVII. *Rendcomb*, about 10 Miles S. E. of *Glocester*, another Seat of Sir *John Guise's*.

XXVIII. *Brockworth*, about three Miles N. E. of *Glocester*, another Seat of Sir *John Guise's*.

XXIX. *Abblodscourt*, near *Glocester*, late the Seat of Major-General *Guise*.

XXX. *Winterborn*, the Seat of *Henry Guise*, Esq;

XXXI. *Hinam*, near *Glocester*, the Seat of *Edward Cook*, Esq;

XXXII. *Comb-Ind*, the Seat of *Thomas Horton*, Esq;

XXXIII. *Compton-Little*, the Seat of Sir *William Juxon*, Bart.

XXXIV. *Dumbleton*, the Seat of Sir *Robert Cox*, Bart.

XXXV. *Hartpury*, Sir *William Compton's*.

XXXVI. *Stanway*, Mr. *Tracy's*.

XXXVII. *Sewdeley-Castle*, Mr. *Pitt's*.

XXXVIII. *Sherburn*, Sir *Ralph Dutton's*.

XXXIX. *Saperton*, Sir *Robert Atkyns's*.

XL. *Lypiat*, Mr. *Stephens's*.

XLI. *Maugersbury*, Mr. *Chamberlayn's*.

XLII. *Derham*, Mr. *Blathwait's*.

XLIII. *Kingsweston*, near *Bristol*, the Seat of the Right Hon. *Edward Southwell*, Esq; Secretary of State for *Ireland*.

XLIV. *Doddington*, Sir *William Coddington's*.

XLV. *Didmerton*, Mr. *Coddington's*.

XLVI. *Barrs-Court*, the late Sir *Michael Newton's*.

XLVII. *Siston-House*, the Seat of *Samuel Trotman*, Esq;

XLVIII. *Kingscot*, Mr. *Kingscot's*.

XLIX. *Shipton*, Mr. *Efcourt's*.

L. *Abbotston*, Mr. *Haynes's*.

LI. *Ampney*, Mr. *Pleydwell's*.

LII. *Diffield*, Sir *George Hanger's*.

LIII. *Thor*.

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- LIII. *Thormarton*, Sir *John Topp's*.
- LIV. *Arlingham*, Mr. *Yates's*.
- LV. *Apperley*, Mr. *Lane's*.
- LVI. *Astton-Somerville*, in the Hundred of *Kistgate*,
Mr. *Somerville's*.
- LVII. *Avening*, Mr. *Sheppard's*.
- LVIII. *Flaxley*, late Mrs. *Bovey's*.
- LIX. *Hull*, Sir *Edward Fust's*.
- LX. *Stoke-Bishop*, Sir *Robert Canne's*.
- LXI. *Westbury*, Henry *Colchester's*, Esq;
- LXII. *Southweek*, Mr. *Popham's*.
- LXIII. *Southam*, the Seat of *Kinard de la Bere*, Esq;
- LXIV. *Cowberley*, Mr. *Castleman's*.
- LXV. *Forthampton*, near *Tewksbury*, Mr. *Dowdswell's*.
- LXVI. *Kitcot*, the Seat of *Robert Dighton*, Esq;
- LXVII. *Addlethorpe*, Mr. *Leigh's*.
- LXVIII. *Hempsted*, Mr. *Lyons's*.
- LXIX. *Henbury*, Mr. *Sampson's*.
- LXX. *Clurewall*, Mr. *Windham's*.
- LXXI. *Newton-Bagpath*, Mr. *Webb's*.
- LXXII. *Badgeworth*, in the Hundred of *Dudston*, the
Seat of *Charles Hyett*, Esq;
- LXXIII. *Barnefley*, Mrs. *Bourchier's*.
- LXXIV. *Boxwell*, Mr. *Huntley's*.
- LXXV. *Bicknor-Engliff*, Mr. *Machen's*.
- LXXVI. *Nimpsfield*, Mr. *Bridgman's*.
- LXXVII. *Prinknersb*, the same.
- LXXVIII. *Stanley-Kings*, Mr. *Jefferies's*.
- LXXIX. *Twining*, Mr. *Hancock's*.
- LXXX. *Tayton*, Mr. *Holder's*.
- LXXXI. *Bekeford*, the Seat of *Benedict Wakeman*, Esq;
- LXXXII. *Ashley*, near *Bristol*, the Seat of *Alder-*
man Elton, Uncle to the present Sir *Abraham Elton*.
- LXXXIII. *Miferden*, Mr. *Sandys's*.
- LXXXIV. On the Edge of *Derdham-Down*, is the
fine House of Mr. *Couzins*, late an eminent Grocer in
St. Paul's Church Yard, *London*.
- LXXXV. *Over-Norton*, the Lord *Say and Sele's*.

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R O A D S.

From LONDON to GLOUCESTER, 81 Miles, thus:

From Hyde-Park-Corner to Kensington	Miles	Cross-Road from Gloucester to Coventry, 42 Miles.	
Brentford	5	Heydon's-Elm	5
Hounslow	2	Cheltenham	2
Colnbrook	5	Winchcomb	5
Maidenhead	7	Didbrook	2
Henly	7	Snowshill	3
Nettlebed	4	Campden	3
Dorchester	8	Mickleton	2
Abingdon	5	Clifford	4
Kingston-Baptist	4	Stratford	2
Farrington	6	Warwick	6
Lechlade	4	Coventry	8
Perrots-Bridge	9		
Birdlip-Hill	7		
Gloicester	5		
	<hr/> 81		<hr/> 42

F I N I S.



